PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
*The Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# Bombay Gazette.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
*Richest in Cream*
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,236.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. Saturday | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-39 P.M. | | | | |
| 1907. | | | | |
| 19th Oct. | ORIENTAL | 5284 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 26th „ | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 2nd Nov. | MACEDONIA | 10512 | BRITANNIA | 6515 |
| 9th „ | OCEANA | 6610 | | |
| 16th „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 23rd „ | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 30th „ | †PENINSULAR | 5294 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 7th Dec. | MARMORA | 10509 | | |
| 14th „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 21st „ | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 28th „ | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MOLDAVIA | 9560 |
| 1908. | | | | |
| 4th Jan. | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 11th „ | ORIENTAL | 5284 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 18th „ | OCEANA | 6610 | | |
| 25th „ | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 1st Feb. | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 8th „ | CALEDONIA | 7358 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 15th „ | ORIENTAL | 5284 | | |
| 22nd „ | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 29th „ | ARCADIA | 6003 | | |
| 7th Mar. | CALEDONIA | 7358 | BRITANNIA | 6515 |
| 14th „ | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 21st „ | CALEDONIA | 7358 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 28th „ | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 4th Apr. | MARMORA | 10509 | | |
| 11th „ | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 18th „ | CALEDONIA | 7358 | MOLDAVIA | 9560 |
| 25th „ | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 2nd May | ORIENTAL | 5284 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 9th „ | CALEDONIA | 7358 | | |
| 16th „ | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 23rd „ | ARABIA | 7903 | | |

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
*Superintendent*, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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BOMBAY.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,143 | Magnen | 31st Oct. 1907. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Martin | 28th Nov. „ |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 26th Dec. „ |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Combe | 23rd Jan. 1908. |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | Verron | 20th Feb. „ |
| NERA | 5,538 | Schmitz | 19th Mar. „ |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Martin | 16th Apr. „ |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Combe | 8th Nov. 1907. |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | Verron | 6th Dec. „ |
| NERA | 5,538 | Schmitz | 3rd Jan. 1908. |

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
*Agent.*

*Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1907 |
| RIOJUN MARU | ... | T. Irisawa | ... | 27th Oct. |
| TAKASAKI MARU | ... | A. Mocker | 23rd Oct. | 6th Nov. |
| TOTOMI MARU | ... | M. Winckler | 9th Nov. | 17th Nov. |
| TETOROFU MARU | ... | K. Sato | 12th Nov. | 27th Nov. |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | ... | T. Arakawa | 26th Nov. | 8th Dec. |
| WAKAMIYA MARU | ... | R. Takeda | 4th Dec. | 18th Dec. |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | ... | E. Kori | 17th Dec. | 29th Dec. |
| | | | | 1908 |
| MOYORO MARU | ... | .... | 25th Dec. | 8th Jan. |
| YEBOSHI MARU | ... | T. Kon | 7th Jan. | 19th Jan. |

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
*Manager.*
Navasi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" "also, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription—Weekly Re. 1/8; Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. Mofussil—Weekly Re. 1/8-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-4-0 per year Post Free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LHASA | 2,170 | Mon. 21st Oct. | 11 a. m. | P. D & O.* |
| KOLA | 1,220 | Thur 24th Oct. | 9 a. m. | Cutch Mandvie. |
| LINGA | 2,170 | Frid. 25th Oct. | 7 a. m. | (direct). * |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,200 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Oct., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera, Koweit, Mohomera and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,220 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th Oct., calling for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,969 tons, on or about 26th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents.* BOMBAY.

18th October, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

| Steamers | Tons | Captain. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| KORBBER | 6301 | A. Ferenti | 1st Nov. |
| BOHEMIA | N333 | M. Dabcevich | 16th „ |
| AFRICA | 4396 | E. Badesich | 1st Dec |
| IMPERATOR | 4149 | F. Moses | 16th „ |
| KOERBER | 6301 | A. Ferenti | 1st Jan. 1908 |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | M. Dabcevich | 16th „ |
| AFRICA | 4596 | P. Padesich | 1st Feb. „ |
| IMPERATOR | 4149 | F. Moses | 16th „ „ |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers | Tons | Captain | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * † CHINA | 5999 | A. de Petris | 25th Dec |
| † F. FERDINAND | 6046 | C. Matcovich | 25th Jan. 1908. |
| * † NIPPON | 6317 | F. Tarabocchia | 25th Feb, „ |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piræus

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. FERDINAND | 6046 | C. Matcovich | 25th Oct |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | Date. 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5091 | 5th Nov. |
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5124 | 16th „ |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex Haig | 6716 | 3rd Dec. |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 5106 | 17th „ |
| CASTALIA | F. S. Blight | 6300 | 7th Jan. '08. |
| BRITANNIA | R. J. Garrick | 3069 | 31st „ |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5091 | 12th Feb. „ |
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5124 | 29th „ „ |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex Haig | 6716 | 18th Mar „ |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 5106 | 2nd „ „ |
| CASTALIA | F. S Blight | 6300 | 17th April „ |
| BRITANNIA | R. J. Garrick | 3069 | 19th „ „ |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5091 | 14th May „ |
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5124 | 27th „ „ |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex Haig | 6716 | 14th June „ |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 5106 | 25th „ „ |
| CASTALIA | F. S. Blight | 6300 | 13th July „ |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 385 |
| Bombay to Port Said | Rs. 418 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 578 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 6 8 |
| Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent | Rs. 653 |
| Bombay to New York | Rs. 792 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 999 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | Rs. 1038 |

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co's Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

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CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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COX & CO.,
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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 117,50,000, |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld,

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY, | HONGKONG, | RANGOON. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | LONDON. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HANKOW. | PENANG. | YLOILO. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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C. H. WILSON,
*Agent,*
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £600,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £600,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Cawnpore. | Tuticorin |
| Lahore. | Bombay. | Colombo. | Zanzibar. |
| Amritsar | Madras. | Mandalay. | Mombasa |
| Kurrachee. | Rangoon. | Newera Eliya. | Nairobi. |
| Steamer Point. | Aden. | Kandy. | Chittagong |
| Entebbe. | | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
*Manager.*
BOMBAY,

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ESTABLISHED 1835,
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BEER, WINES & SPIRITS.

All of the finest Quality and of the most popular Brands.

"It is the first race in which I have had so little tyre trouble."—So says Baron de Caters, winner of the classic race, the

CIRCUIT DES ARDENNES,

ON DUNLOP TYRES.

| EXTRACT. | TRANSLATION. |
|---|---|
| J'atteste volontiers que les Pneus Dunlop m'ont donne la plus grande satisfaction lors de la Course du Circuit des Ardennes. Durant toute cette course je n'ai eu que deux crevaisons. C'est la premiere course ou j'ai eu si peu d'ennuis du fait des Pneus. (Sd.) Baron de Caters. | I willingly certify that the Dunlop tyres have given the greatest satisfaction in the Circuit des Ardennes race. During the whole race I had only two punctures. It is the first race in which I have had so little tyre trouble. (Sd.) Baron de Caters |

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CHOICEST COFFEES.

DR. DE ROOS'
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GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of the digesting strength and steady vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or debilitancy of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, assitude, and depressency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their miserable days in misery and poorness of the blood, accelerate to end their days by anxiety, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, unpleasing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life's truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove incalculable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price Rs. 5, or four times the quantity, Rs. 20, per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections, sometimes arise like sores. Scarcely ever with a Deposit, Dark Urine, and Diseases of the Urinary organs generally. Price Rs. 10.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for indigestion, Bile disease, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, at all ages they are unequalled. 13½d. and 22. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in an ordinary case a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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EITHER FOR CASH OR GRADUAL PAYMENTS.

As a special inducement to those requiring a really FIRST CLASS PIANO, but who find the Monthly Payments on the two years' calculation a higher sum than they can conveniently afford, we are prepared to extend the period of Gradual Payments to THREE YEARS when required.

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| 550 | 50 | 27 | 19 |
| 650 | 59 | 32 | 22-8 |
| 780 | 71 | 38-12 | 27 |
| 985 | 89-8 | 48-4 | 34 |
| 1,100 | 99-12 | 54-0 | 38 |
| 1,700 | 154-8 | 84-0 | 59 |
| 1,850 | 168-0 | 91-8 | 65 |

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## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to one (1) P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of October, 1907, for works in connection with the construction of QUARTERS, CHOWKIE, &c., for the Police, at Duncan Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees five hundred only to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or Public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,

R. J. KENT, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
*Trust Engineer.*

Trust Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 9th October, 1907.

### BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to 1 (one) P.M. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, the Thirty-first day of October, 1907, for works in connection with the Police Officers' Quarters, Offices, Cells, Servants' Quarters, Out-Houses, &c., at Princess Street, Scheme No. XXIV.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 10, only be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees one Thousand and Five Hundred only to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,

R. J. KENT, A. M. INST., C.E.,
*Trust Engineer,*

Trust Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 17th Oct: 1907.

### DRAFT ADVERTISEMENT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STEEL and IRON WORK for the roofing of the New Carriage and Wagon Shops, Lahore, to the total value of about Rs. six lakhs. Drawings and conditions can be obtained from the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, N.-W. Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 100 which will be returned to *bona fide* Tenderers.

Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders will be opened at noon on 18th February, 1908, at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, N.-W. Railway, Lahore.

E. W. WALTON, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief, N.-W. Railway.

Lahore, Dated 4th October, 1907.

### MEMORIAL TO THE LATE

THE RIGHT HON.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON OF KILKERRAN, BART., G. C. S. I., K. C. M. G., C. I. E.

AT a Meeting convened by the Lord Lieutenant of Ayrshire and held in Ayr on 5th August, 1907, it was resolved to erect a PUBLIC MEMORIAL, to the Late the Right Hon. SIR JAMES FURGUSSON of KILKERRAN, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., and in addition institute a Fund for some benevolent purpose to be associated with his name.

At the Meeting the undermentioned subscriptions were intimated and the Fund which includes a large number of small sums contributed locally now amounts to over £1,500.

SUBSCRIPTIONS INTIMATED:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Earl of Eglinton and Winton | £ 100-0-0 |
| The Duke of Portland | £ 100-0-0 |
| R. A. Oswald, of Auchincruive | £ 50-0-0 |
| Colonel Blair, of Blair, C. B. | £ 25-0-0 |
| J. G. A. Baird, of Wellwood | £ 25-0-0 |
| Sir Mathew Arthur, Fullerton | £ 25-0-0 |
| Captain Baird Bay, of Bolton | £ 20-0-0 |
| H. R. Wallace, of Busbie | £ 20-0-0 |
| W. D. Russell, of Mauldsie | £ 10-0-0 |
| Rev. M. Dill, Alloway | £ 2-2-0 |

The Committee desire to give Notice of the Memorial in South Australia, New Zealand and Bombay, where the late Sir James Fergusson was Governor from 1868 to 1873, 1873 to 1875 and 1880 to 1885 respectively.

Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. JAMES E. SHAW, County Buildings, Ayr, Clerk of Lieutenancy.

### NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY the 18th November, 1907, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1908:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores, mostly of country produce and manufacture.
II. Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III. Medical Stores and Drugs.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli: for Items I and II on payment of Annas 8 per copy and from the Principal Medical Officer, S. M. Railway, Hubli; for Item III on payment of Re. 1 per copy.

3. The Company's specifications and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule.

4. In the case of Items I and II, free passes over S M. Railway will be granted by the Storekeeper, S M. Railway, Hubli, to unable vendors to inspect the standard samples before submitting their Tenders. Any further information required can be obtained from the Officers concerned.

5. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed:

"Tender for Miscellaneous Stores."
"Tender for Oils, etc."
"Tender for Medical Stores and Drugs," as the case may be.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

7. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the AGENT of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, on TUESDAY the 19th November, 1907, at noon.


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**PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.**

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## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "FRANZ FERDINAND" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

L. FONDA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

### THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 40-0-0 per Share, free of income-tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 21st instant, to the Registered Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

GADDUM & Co.,
*Secretaries & Treasurers.*

### THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the RATE of Rs. 11-4-0 per Share, free of income-tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 21st instant, to the Registered Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

GADDUM & Co.,
*Secretaries & Treasurers.*

### NOTICE.

COMMENCING from TUESDAY, October 29th, the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company will RUN a TRAIN DE LUXE, every fortnight, until February 4th, to the following programme:—

TUESDAY.—Depart Bombay at 10-30 p. m. by special train.
WEDNESDAY.—Arrive Anand early morning, (Chota Hazri. Arrive Ahmedabad at 8-30 a. m., Breafast at 9; Lunch at 2; and dinner at 8 p. m. Meals to be served in the Refreshment Room at Ahmedabad Station. Depart 10 p. m.
THURSDAY.—Arrive at Abu Road early in the morning. Drive in Tongas to Mount Abu, stay one night in Rajputana Hotel and return to Abu Road station for dinner on Friday.
FRIDAY.—Depart Abu Road at 10 p. m.
SATURDAY.—Arrive Ajmer at 7-45 a. m. and spend a day there. Depart at 9-30 p. m.
SUNDAY.—Arrive Udaipur at 7 a. m. and spend a day there. Depart at 10 p. m.
MONDAY.—Arrive at Jaipur early in the morning.
TUESDAY.—In Jaipur, visiting Amber.
WEDNESDAY.—Depart from Jaipur at 0-30 a. m. Arrive at Delhi at 8-30 a. m.
THURSDAY.—In Delhi.
FRIDAY.—Depart Delhi at 10 p. m.
SATURDAY.—Arrive Agra at 7-30 a. m.

Passengers by this train will be entirely independent of Hotels (except when they visit Mount Abu) and will be able to board, dine and sleep on the Train, which comprises sleeping compartments, bathrooms, Dining car, and luggage compartment, all fitted with electric light.

The train will halt at the places above mentioned during the day and move on during the night.

Tickets (inclusive) Rs. 175 each.
Separate accommodation for servants.
Berths may be booked and full information obtained from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay, or at the Head Office of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, at Church Gate Station.

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WATER Will be SUPPLIED to the various districts of the City at the hours mentioned below:—

| LOCALITIES. WARD. | SECTIONS. | HOURS OF SUPPLY. |
|---|---|---|
| A. | 1. Upper Colaba.<br>2. Middle & Lower Colaba.<br>3. Fort, Southern.<br>4. Fort, Northern.<br>5. Esplanade. | Ordinary Pressure from 5-30 A. M. to 10-0 A. M. and from 4-0 P. M. to 7-0 P. M. Extra Pressure from 9-0 P. M. to 11-30 P. M. |
| B. | 1. Mandvi.<br>2. Chuckla.<br>3. Umerkhadi.<br>4. Dongri. | Ordinary Pressure from 5-30 A.M. to 10-0 A. M. and from 4-0 P. M. to 7-0 P. M. Extra Pressure from 4-0 A. M. to 8-30 A. M. |
| C. | 1. Market.<br>2. Dhobi Talao.<br>3. Panaswadi.<br>4. Bhuleshwar.<br>5. Khara Talao.<br>6. Kumbharwada. | N. B.—Portion of Mandvi to the East of G. I. P. Railway, portion of Umerkhadi to the West of Umerkhadi Jail and portion of Chuckla known as Nagdevi and Abdul Rahiman Street, have no extra Pressure.<br>Ordinary pressure from 5-30 A.M. to 10-0 A. M. and from 4-0 P.M. to 7-0 P. M. Extra Pressure hours from 7-0 P. M. to 9 P. M. to Dhobi Talao and Panaswadi; from 9-0 P.M. to 11-30 P. M. to Kalbadevi from Money School to New Hanuman Lane and to the Market locality fronting the Carnac Road. |
| D. | 1. Khetwadi.<br>2. Girgaum.<br>3. Chowpati.<br>4. WALKESHWAR Lower Portion.<br>Higher Portion.<br>5. MAHALAKSHMI Lower Portion.<br>Higher Portion. | Ordinary Pressure from 5-30 A.M. to 10-0 A.M. and from 4-0 P.M. to 7-0 P.M. Extra Pressure to Khetwadi from 4-0 A.M. to 5-30 A.M.; to Girgaum and Chowpati from 7-0 P.M. to 9-0 P.M.<br>Ordinary Pressure from 5-30 A.M. to 10-0 A.M. and from 4-0 P.M. to 7-0 P.M.<br>Constant supply.<br>Constant supply. |
| E. | 1. Mazagaon.<br>2. Tarwadi.<br>3. 1st Nagpada.<br>4. Kamatipura. | Constant supply.<br>Constant supply.<br>Ordinary Pressure from 5-30 A.M. to 10-0 A.M. and from 4-0 P.M. to 7-0 P.M. Extra Pressure from 4-30 A.M. to 5-30 A.M. |
| F. | 1. Parel.<br>2. Sewri.<br>3. Sion. | Constant supply except Jackeria Bunder and Sewri New Road where the supply hours are from 5-30 A.M. to 10-0 A.M. and from 4-0 P. M. to 7-0 P. M. |
| G. | 1. Mahim.<br>2. Worli. | Constant supply. Extra Pressure to Southern part of Worli from 4-0 P. M. to 9-0 P. M. |

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Bombay,
JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M. Inst. Mech. E., &c.,
*Executive Engineer, Municipality.*

Bombay, 18th October, 1907.

### TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants,

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HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jurseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
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ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay

A YOUNG Respectable PARSEE G

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

ARTIFICIAL ROSES OUTLINED WITH SATIN PETALS.

In order to complete with the demand for enormous blooms where millinery is concerned, the quaintest devices are being resorted to, one of the latest being that of ringing full blown roses round with huge petals of satin, which tone exactly with the silk leaves of the rose itself. In some instances a more original effect is gained by centring the wide spread petals of coloured satin with half closed buds in black crinkled silk, a spray of leaves, and thorny stalks in black velvet, completing the effect. Copper beech and gladiola crimson represent a combination of colours which is much to the fore at present and in the case of a hat of copper beech velvet the crown was encircled with masses of leaves to match, which, true to the realistic vogue of the moment, were withered and blighted at the tips, while the centre was fitted in with a loose cluster of gladioli. Where millinery is concerned, this particular tone is one of the most conspicuous shades of the moment, and where one shade may be a "persons grata" at the court of fashion another gradation of the same tint is classed as hopelessly "demode." One of the particular tones which may be said to have the entree into the inner circle of La Mode is a reddish shade of elephant grey, and in a large cloche hat of miroir velvet, carried out in this tone, the only trimming consisted of clusters of large velvet moon-faced pansies in elephant grey merging imperceptibly into a greyish mauve.

HOW TO MAKE THE HAIR LOOK LIGHT AND FLUFFY.

Nothing is more evident when the coiffure of the day is taken into consideration than that it is almost impossible to be too luxuriantly endowed in the matter of hair. A few years ago, skilful crimping and rolling succeeded in making a series of tight rolls or "sausages" out of little enough material, and it was almost impossible, for example, to pass a row of heads at the theatre "in review," and gauge whether nature or art had been generous or the reverse. Nowadays, however, the woman with scanty tresses who is scornfully independent of ulterior aids is hopelessly demodee, her hat—however much in vogue it may be—has a curious appearance of not belonging to her, whilst at the same time she is an object of despair to her milliner, who may adjust and retrim her best models in vain, pinching brims, and risking her reputation by an immoderate use of tulle Bandeaux and cache peignes to little or no purpose. Like the wife of the English clergyman, who demanded in a smart Paris shop, "un chapeau tranquil, puisque je suis la femme d'un cure," the woman who makes no better preparation for a visit to her milliner on winter headgear intent than the moderate coiffure demanded of summer fashions will be almost obliged to accept the hat of quiet and dowdy idiosyncrasies, which was too beloved by our governesses in our youth. Heaviness is the word which best describes the coiffure dear to the milliner, the idea being to make an edifice of such substantial proportions that the hat—cloche, Huguenot, or Romney, as the case may be—finds a firm basis on which it may be pinned at the angle demanded by La Mode, and to which the numberless little pin curls and ringlets may be securely attached. One of the only successful methods of securing this result is that of constant shampooing. If ammonia is not added to the water, washing does not make the hair too light and fluffy, whilst it gives it the correct degree of silkiness which enables its owner to make the most of what she has at her disposal. In order, however, to avoid the tedium of shampooing, one of the secrets of achieving practically the same result with less trouble is that of "watering" the hair with a fine spray. One of the indiarubber network contrivances which are used for diffusing scent answers the purpose admirably, warm water, to which a few drops of perfume have been added so as to delicately scent the hair, being sprayed over the locks, followed by soft dabbing with a towel, so as to remove dust, and the process completed by a second spraying, when the hair should be left to dry of its own accord. In addition, an egg-cupful of soap-suds—made with good soap—mixed with the first spraying water—is necessary in London in order to clean the hair, at least two or three final sprayings of plain water being, however, a "sine qua non" in this case, so as to remove the stickiness of the soap. As regards dry shampoos, some authorities recommend sifted American cornmeal, this making the hair of maximum weight, the finest oatmeal likewise securing good results, while ordinary household flour has often been substituted, the only drawback being the difficulty of eliminating all trace of the flour when dressing the hair. If the hair, is sprayed every three days, it should be washed fortnightly and fanned night and morning. Fanning is, moreover, almost more important than assiduous brushing in keeping the hair light and fluffy, two or three minutes devoted to this operation when dressing for dinner making all the difference in the appearance of the coiffure. It is almost impossible, however, to fan effectively without the services of a maid, the secret of success lying in the fact that as each tress is lifted separately, the hair is allowed to pass lightly through the fingers of one hand, while the other vigorously wields the fan.

CAREFUL DIVISION.

In doing up a scanty allowance of hair so as to give the appearance of a heavy chevelure, the true secret lies in dividing it astutely. To allow a couple of rolls to absorb all the material, however large they may be, gives a much poorer effect than would be attained if the hair were divided and sub-divided with mathematical exactness and puffed into rolls as light as air, but as opaque as a brick wall. Another wrinkle which is worth knowing is the importance which should be given to framing the ears with hair. A curl or wave pulled out with the tail of the comb and allowed to throw the ear into relief possesses more than its relative value in the art of hairdressing, whilst the judicious intermingling of pin curls with the natural rolls at the lower part of the coiffure also gives a fictitious idea of hair abundance which is accentuated by a circular pad and the use of long, instead of short, hairpins

## DIVINE SERVICE.

21ST SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, 20TH OCT. 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a m—Matins.
9-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—193, 176 and 323.
3-30 p m—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Preacher—The Lord Bishop of Bombay.
Canticles—Stanford in B Flat.
Hymns—242, 179 and 19.
Collections for—Cathedral Organ Fund.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a m—Holy Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday.
11 C—260, 315 and 189.
Ps—365, 184, and 268.
E S—331, 257 and 13.
Guild of St Helena Works Party.
5 p m—The Banyans—Monday

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion
Hymns—382, 261 and 559.
8-45 a.m.—Matins and Address.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—413, 434, 447, 621 and 246.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
7-15 a m—Matins and Litany
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Moore
Alms for Church Expenses

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins.
9-30 a m—Holy Eucharist (sung).
9-30 a m—Litany
5-15 p m—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH,
Prince's Dock.
6-30 p m—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service,
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—145
Hymns—110, 305 and 550.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev A J Bevicil.
3 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev C Ryder Smith, B.A.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith, B.A.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. A J Bevicil.
8 p.m.—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.
8 a. m, and 6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev J O'Brien.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 27 TO OCT. 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col J W Poynder, I M S, B
Mr G W Ingram, B Cov
Mr S G L Platts, B
Mr B M Samuelson, B
Mr T Austin, B
Mr R A L Moore, Bo Cov
Capt M H Anderson, 33 Cav
Capt S Lethbridge, R A, I O D
Capt M N James, 98 Inf
Capt A C Scott, R E
Lieut Hon A C Murray, 1-5 G R
Nursing Sister Miss C E Pocock, Q A M N S I

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt F D Browne, I M S, B
Capt A Fenton, I M S, B
Capt R Garrat, B
Lieut H B Clarke, R E, B
Mr L J Kershaw, B Cov
Mr L W Reynolds, B Cov
Mr J Hezlett, B Cov
Mr P C Lyon, B Cov
Mr R W Carlyle, C I E, B Cov
Mr J A Milligan, B Cov
Mr H C Ferard, C I E, B Cov
Mr F J Cooke, B Cov
Mr W C Renouf, B Cov
Mr C H Barratt, B
Mr E Blaker, B
Mr E S Lindley, B
Mr J G Berrie, B
Mr R Price, B
Mr V Stainton, B
Mr A I Sleigh, B
Mr G P Roy, B
Mr B S Caery, C I E, B
Mr J Izat, B
Mr E B James, B
Mr P F Roberts, B
Capt F D S Fayrer, I M S, M
Mr R W D'E Ashe, M Cov
Mr C Michie-Smith, M
Mr R A Lamb, C I E, Bo Cov
Mr G F Keatinge, Bo Cov
Mr A F H Comber, Bo
Mr K C Rushton, Bo
Mr J Stanford, Bo
Brig-Gen F A Bowles, R A
Col W G Hamilton, D S O
Col A A J Johnstone, 58 R
Col J Evatt, D S O, 2-39 Garh R
Lieut-Col R H Twigg, 39 Garh R
Lieut-Col J R Crawford, 40 Pathans
Lieut Col C F W Whyte, 117 Mah
Lieut-Col W H D Rich, S and T Corps
Major A Caruana, I A
Major J A Hamilton, I M S
Major J J Orr, 20 Deccan H
Major H H Southey, 35 Sind H
Major E F Rainey, 72 Punj
Major H A H Thompson, 2-1 G R
Major W R Breakspear, 3 G R
Major F W H Forteath, S and T Corps
Major E G Vaughan, S and T Corps
Capt J R White, R E
Capt F G Turner, R E
Capt R Clifford, 22 Punj
Capt E F Knox, 36 Sikhs
Capt J G Jennings, 66 Punj
Capt G E B Oldfield, 74 Punj
Capt E A F Redl, 113 Inf
Capt A W Greig, I M S
Lieut F C Molesworth, R E
Lieut H E P D Acland, 11 Lrs
Lieut A H R Dodd, 17 Cav
Lieut C H Marsh, 18 Lrs
Lieut F H B Passy, 33 Cav
Lieut G S Gordon, 35 Sind H
Lieut N H C Russell, 30 C I H
Lieut P S Stoney, 26 Punj
Lieut E G Phythian-Adams, 80 C I
Lieut E P Quinan, 27 Punj
Lieut H D MacCall, 33 Punj
Lieut J B W Hay, 36 Sikhs
Lieut C W G Walker, 37 Dogras
Lieut F L Nicholson 37 Dogras
Lieut A H Bogle, 40 Pathans
Lieut E S C Willis, 58 Rifles F F
Lieut L F A Cochran, 72 Punj
Lieut J T C Broadbent, 73 C I
Lieut A H Seagrim, 1-6G R

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major H R Melville, I M S, B, 1 mo M C
Mr P C Lyon, B Cov, furl to 22/11/07
Mr H Z Darrah, C S I, B Cov, furl to 19/3/08
Mr H C Ferard, C I E, B Cov, 1 week's furl
Mr C H Barratt, B, 3 day furl
Mr D J Dooley, B, 1 mo M C
Mr H B W Garrick, B, 6 mo M C, in continuation of privilege leave
Mr D St C Chisholm, B, 6 mo M C
Mr F Clough, B, 1 mo 2 weeks' M C
Capt W J Niblock, I M S, M, 1 mo furl
Mr A F H Comber, Bo, furl to 7/12/07
Major M L Hornby, D S O, 56 Punj, to 29/2/08
Major R E Chaplin, S Cav 2 mo
Capt F N Harvey, 28 Punj, 2 mo M C
Capt W C Little, 1-6 G R, 11 days
Lieut L M Kent, R E, 3 mo M C
Lieut R Salusbury, 26 Punj, to 10/12/07
Lieut Hon A C Murray, 1-5 G R, to date of exchange
Engineer C J I Jones, R I M, 3 mo M C.

MR. GUTZON BORGLUM, the American sculptor who created an entertaining controversy last year by making feminine angels for one of the chapels of the new Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, is about to attempt to immortalise "Bob" Fitzsimmons, the prize-fighter, in bronze. Mr. Borglum is enthusiastic about his subject. "There is nothing in his face," says he, "but he is a sublime example of the first-class fighting man."

THE predictions in Moore's Almanac for the coming year contain little comfort for the Government. The planets point, we are told, to "the defeat, if not the resignation, of the Ministry" early in the spring of 1908. There will, also, be "much mortality among members of Parliament, the nobility, and the clergy." With the coming of summer we are to find grave danger of war, as well as strikes. The Fleet will be mobilised about now. In the autumn the Government will find that "matters are not all plain sailing," and a general election will "result in a balancing of parties."


## A TERRIBLE SCALD.

### Infirmary Treatments Useless —How Zam-Buk Grew New Skin.

No better Evidence in support of the claim that Zam-Buk grows new skin could be desired than that recently given to a Hull pressman by Mrs. Mary Ann Hawkins of 2, Ann Place, Walker Street Hull, She said:—

"The contents of a kettle of boiling water went over the upper part of my right arm. The pain was unbearable, and I suffered also from shock. I tried different remedies, but instead of getting better the wound became worse, and the raw, discoloured flesh was terrible to look at. At last it got so bad that I had to go into the infirmary, where I remained a fortnight. Soon after coming out my arm got worse, and was more like raw meat than anything else. I tried hot fomentations, but they aid no good, and I was compelled to become an inmate of the infirmary again. The pain and inflammation in the part was dwful. The wound would not heal, and the doctors said there was nothing for it but skingrafting. They had previously cut a lot of flesh away, but it did no good.

"Much against their advice, I declined to have any other skin grafted to mine. I had heard of what Zam-Buk had done in healing wounds, so I decided to try it. From the first I obtained relief. Zam-Buk gradually took away the pain; but what is more remarkable, new flesh and skin grew in the wound. After due perseverance with the dressings of Zam-Buk the skin completely re-formed, and is now perfectly sound and healthy. I can lift my arm, too—a thing it was said I should never do again. All this I owe entirely to Zam-Buk."

Keep Zam-Buk handy for injuries and skin diseases. Zam-Buk ensures healing by first intention and should be every home's first-aid.

Price Re. 1, & Rs. 2/4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 19th Oct., 1907.

Zam-Buk "RUB IT IN."


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Muttra, 2,985 tons captain J. R. O'Sullivan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and 3deck passengers,

THE B. & P. S. N. Company's steamer Monsoori 1,735 tons Captain G H, Hannah sailed yesterday for Jedah with 826 pilgrims,

THE B & P S N Company's steamer Majidi, 1,857 tons, Captain W H Coates, sailed yesterday for Mauritius via Karachi with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers,

THE B & P S N Company's steamer Moshtari 1109 tons Captain P H Gore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden via Karchi with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Company's steamer F Ferdnand 2,843 tons, Captain C Malcovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Apfelbaum, Mrs Caccia, Nurse and infant, Revd G Corr, Mrs Coates, Mrs Erskine, Miss Edwards, Mr and Mrs Bess, Mr Jadhav, Miss Madan, Mrs K Ringger, Miss Robortson, Mr Sulzer, Mrs and child, Mrs E Schofield, and Mr and Mrs F W Wilson.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr C W Shearme.....R I Marine
Patrick Stewart.....Capt W A Tindall.....I G T T S
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy
R I M S Investigator...Capt G Holloway.....Survey St

In the stream.

R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr S D Vale.....R I Marine
H M S High flyer.....Capt O S Hickley.....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr G A Rose.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr T A Ide Birry.....R I Marine
R I M S Minto.....Lieut D Goldsmith.....R I Marine

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—October 18.

Alcana.....2311 Morgan.....W & A G & Co
Barenaudrosen ...2774 Kennedy.....K Nixon & Co
Capri.....2784 Belotto.....F & R S N Co
Dunbar.....2410 Lee.....W & A G & Co
Geard.....571 Andreasen.....F F Campbell & Co
John Hardie.....2816 McMillen.....F Muir & Co
Kyleakni.....1976 Lennox.....K Nixon & Co
Nawab.....2041 Elliott.....T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda.....1960 Williams.....M M & Co
Ouda.....3409 Gerlaud.....M M & Co
Peninsuler.....2919 Palmer.....P & O Co
Shahnoor.....2783 Foster.....E Tajbhoy
Shahjehan.....3868 Davison.....E Tajbhoy
Shah Najam.....2751 Davison.....E Tajbhoy
Shah Ameer.....1922 Pilling.....E Tajbhoy
Shah Nasir.....2255 Grant.....Shah N N Co
Shah Allum.....1917 Davison.....E Tajbhoy
Sofala.....3436 Shepherd.....M M & Co
Vauxhall.....2346 Bradbering.....The Captain
Vellore.....3186 Pathe.....T Morrison & Co

### VESSELS IN DOCK—October 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D&E | Walton Hall.. | 3303 | Leary | K'chi | 26-10 | K Nixon & Co |
| F | Clan Murray | 3151 | Dall | Chittegong | 26-10 | F Muir & Co |
| K | Piroczi | 2005 | Watson | | 26-10 | B & P S N Co |
| L | Moshtari | 1178 | Gore | Gulf | 26-10 | B & P S N Co |
| M | Shah Nawaz | 2523 | Baldoin | Jedda | 24-10 | The Shah S N Co |
| N | Falls of Moness | 3457 | Havre | Philadelphia | 28-10 | R A Willis |
| N | Umvolosi | 1906 | Keen | Mborough | 23-10 | W & A G & Co |
| O | Puri | 643 | Ahmed | N P | | Bo S N Co |

H W P D

Indravati..... 513 Fakeera.....K'chi.....19-10 Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Chychassa .....3991 Stevenson...Antwerp .... 24-10 M M & Co
6 Malta .....3899 Peters ....Shanghai .... 29-10 P & O Co
7 F Ferdinand .....3843 Matcovich ..Kobe.....25-10 A L
8 Nasori .....919 Lemiere.....Busreh...19-10 B & P S N Co
9 Wildenfels .....3550 Reising.....K'chi .... 24-10 Glade & Co
10 & 11 City of York 4925 Wish.....K'chi .....26-10 K N & Co
12 Persia .....4198 Haughton.....London ....26-10 P & O Co

M W D D

Ipswich ..... 513 Wallace.....Shah S N Co

### ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Oriental s ..... | Palmer ..... | Aden, Oct 13 |
| | Muttra s ..... | Sullivan..... | Calcutta, Oct 4 |
| | F Ferdinand s ..... | Matcovich .. | Trieste, Sept 27 |
| | Moshtari s ..... | Gore ..... | Aden, Oct 3 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Dongola s Transport. | Dowell ..... | Southampton |
| | Majidi s..... | Coates ..... | Mauritius, &c |
| | Monsoori s ..... | Hannah ..... | Jedah, &c |
| | Linga s ..... | Rickford ..... | Karachi |

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Gerd, for Bangkok, &c,
" F Ferdinand, for China, &c,

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vesse'. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | Battenball | Calcutta |
| 10 | Lydene | Calcutta |
| 14 | Canara | London |
| 14 | Palamcotta | Negapatam |
| 14 | Lord Kelvin | Calcutta |
| 15 | Ras Dara | London |
| 15 | Pentakota | Rangoon |
| 15 | Loodiana | Calcutta |

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16 | Clan Ranald | Coast |
| 17 | City of Corinth | London |
| 18 | Nizami | Calcutta |
| 20 | Umfuli | Calcutta |
| 22 | Umkasi | Natal |
| 26 | Nizam | Bombay |
| 30 | Totomi Maru | Penang |

The dates are approximate only.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 18.

FOR LONDON,

Oriental s—4 cwts ivory, A Visram.
Persia s—16 bales hides and skins, P E Boyce and sons; 200 bales hemp, G Moohowji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—13 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR PORTSAID (For order).

Umvolosi s—3,839 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP,

Chychassa s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 52 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 600 cwts horn, J M Rahimtoola; 500 cwts cajoonuts, P Soorji and Co; 1,008 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 142 bales twist J A Begbie and Co: 2,000 cwts wheat polad, W and A Graham and Co; 16 bales twist, R Dayol; 1 bale cotton, A Moritz and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 55 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams and 25 bales hemp, G Moohowjee and Co; 300 bales cottonfly and waste, C Hirji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG,

Wildenfels s—935 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 168 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 101 cwts cashewnuts J Fachiri; 9 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co; 150 bales hemp, H Govindji; 165 cwts gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 501 cwts turmeric, and 200 cwts cummin seed, H M Dwoodson and Co; 150 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 21 bales twist, R Dayal; 17 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co; 110 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 50 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 200 cwts ajmaseed and 1,005 cwt poppyseed, Worman and Co; 218 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co; 44 bales twist, Khan and, Khan 1,500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Wildenfels s—220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co,

FOR BREMEN.

Wildenfels s—220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

E F Feedinand s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 525 lales twist, E D Sassoon and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI,

E F Ferdinand s—554 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co,


MR. R. VENKATA KRISHNAIAH, writes:—"In the interests of the general public, who are anxiously awaiting for the rain this year, I have consulted the well-known astrologer of Choolay, Mr. P. Papayya Joshulu Ganu, who after carefully casting his calculations relative to the present movements of the heavenly bodies in the light of the advanced Hindu Astrology, has authorised me to announce in the public organs that, during the current month, rain or showers are expected on the following dates:—15th October, from 15th to 17th, from 19th to 22nd and from 28th (night) to 30th October."


A Gold Coast paper conducted by natives is much appreciated by its readers, as the following, sent by a correspondent, testifies: "We sincerely regret" he writes, "we have not at present a suitable adjective that will qualify this valuable paper." He proceeds to call a blessing on the journal, "to stand before its enemies, who are the very serpents in its way, and particularly to brave the rude oceans. Countrymen let us see that its columns are not empty at any time and make use of them. Oh man of good experience, subscribe to help the press. Indeed without a moment's hesitation every true son of the soil should say, the paper being our guardian and leader in the battle fields let us not allow any flattery and discouragement to overcome us and put our shoulders to the wheel, constantly fight for the cause of our country and liberty."


## THE WORLD'S CHAMPION CLUB SWINGER.

### Unfailing Vigour and Endurance—

To be supreme in one thing, *to do it better than anyone else*, is to enjoy that sense of power which comes to every man who has battled triumphantly into the front rank. Many men get into the front rank, but few stop there, because *the spurt has left them too weak and nerveless to hold the position won.* If there is an individual man who knows, more than anyone else, how to keep to the front, that man is Tom Burrows, the World's Champion Club Swinger, whose feats of physical prowess are monuments of endurance and vigour, and whose emphatic assurance that he "would certainly have broken down but for a few timely doses of Phosferine," embodies experience which practical folk should profit by. Tom Burrows can do one thing better than anyone else, he has won his way into the front rank, and *has the endurance and energy to stay there*, and when he and other famous present day athletes state that "Phosferine increases one's powers of endurance magnificently, and enables one to withstand the effects of fatigue" it is irresistible proof of the tonic's extraordinary energising properties.

### How Acquired and Retained.

TOM BURROWS, the World's Champion Club Swinger, writes:—"I am constantly being asked how it is I manage to go on swinging my clubs for 50 and 60 hours without rest, and yet apparently without showing any signs of nervous exhaustion. I have found it very difficult to get properly to sleep after completing a long swing, owing to a mechanical muscular action which sets my arms swinging again as soon as I have dropped off. Of late I have not been troubled so frequently in this manner, not even after my two and a half days (61½ hours) swing at Olympia on January 23-25, for the World's Championship. I chiefly ascribe this recent improvement to the wonderful beneficial effect which Phosferine has always exerted, both before and after any one of my feats. I must confess there were times when I should certainly have broken but for a few timely doses of Phosferine. The tonic winds me up, in a manner of speaking, and undoubtedly increases my powers of endurance magnificently, and also enables me to withstand the effects of fatigue surprisingly well. At Buenos Ayres, in June 1906, I swung 4lb. clubs for 59 continuous hours, and immediately continued without a stop in an extra two hours display and fancy club swinging contest against Macrae. I won that match, but it was a close call, and I am convinced that without a dose or two of Phosferine I could never have got through. I leave for South Africa to-morrow, and have some big matches there, and I am taking Phosferine with me."—July 9, 1907.

## PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nervous Debility | Neuralgia | Lassitude | Brain-Fag |
| Influenza | Premature Decay | Exhaustion | Rheumatism |
| Indigestion | Backache | Stomach Disorders | Headache |
| Sleeplessness | Mental Exhaustion | Faintness | Hysteria |

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

### The Remedy of Kings

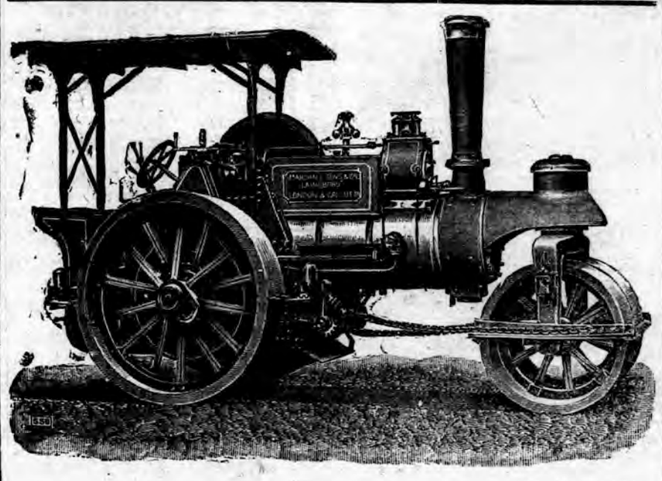
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons. Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60 Tamarind Lane BOMBAY.

## MARSHALLS' STEAM ROAD ROLLERS.



As supplied to the Bombay and other Mofussil Municipalities and Public Bodies.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

## Marshall, Sons & Co., Ld.,

ENGINEERS,

MARSHALLS' BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY. | 99, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

Works GAINSBOROUGH, England.

## VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembhings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles—The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAMORIA. The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

## VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/3 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

"COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL."—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 2, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of AGENTS for ABOVE Medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.



WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

POMMERY AND GRENO CHAMPAGNE.

THE LEADING CHAMPAGNE IN ENGLAND AND ALL OVER THE WORLD.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S (KAISER BREWERY) PILSENER BEER

HAS ALWAYS BEEN AND IS STILL THE BEST.

INSURANCES.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
*Secretaries,*
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing or LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages,
For full particulars apply to—

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
*Resident Agents,*
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

*N.B.*—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£29,222,000

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birth day. | Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 25 | 24 3 | 53 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | ... | 71 11 | 56 13 | ... | 45 |

*Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.*

E. F. ALLUM,
*General Manager.*

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with

SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE.

PROF. JAMES

**FLECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.**

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain Fag. Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the Impotence of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked. Sexual Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to manhood broken-down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the above-mentioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

CAUTION.—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls" are sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. Insist on having Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and accept no imitation or substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, kindly send your order direct to us and we will see that you get the goods promptly.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. Postage extra.

Address:—THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., No. 155 B, MARKET, JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.


# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

*LONDON, *October* 17.] [BOMBAY, *October* 18.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Pins. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 82 11/16 | 1/16 | |
| 2½ do. Rentes | 94 | | un chgd |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan | 99 5/8 | | 1/8 |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities | 84 9/16 | | un chgd |
| *Bar Silver in London | 28 1/16 | | 3/16 |
| Do. do. 2 months' hence | 28 1/4 | | 1/4 |
| Do. in New York | 60 7/8 | | 3/8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·12 1/2 | | un chgd |
| Do. do. do. Berlin | 20·48 1/2 | 1/2 | un chgd |
| Do. do. do. New York | 4·86 1/8 | | un chgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 4 1/2 | | since 15 Aug |
| Do. Short London Bills, 2 months' sight | 4 3/8 | 1/8 | |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight | 4 3/8 | | un chgd |
| Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills | 4 5/8 | | un chgd |
| Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills | 4 7/8 | | un chgd |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans | 2 7/8 | 1/8 | |
| Do. 7-day Market Loans | 3 1/8 | 1/8 | |

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 7/8d. unchgd

* Closing tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

### COTTON.

**Liverpool —**

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots | Good business. |
| Futures | Quiet |
| East Indian | Quiet |
| Manchester | Steady |
| Total Sales | 10,000 bales |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | 1,000 " |
| Imports | ..... |
| Mid-Americans | 6·53 +04 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. Brown | 10 unchgd. |

**Future Delivery prices :—**

| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6·03 | 5·99 | 5·95 | 5·92 |
| +03 | +02 | +01 | +01 |
| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May-June. |
| 5·91 | 5·88 | 5·87 | 5·86 |
| +01 | unchgd. | unchgd. | unchgd. |
| | June-July. | | |
| | 5·85 | | |
| | unchgd. | | |

**New York—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 42,000 bales |
| Do. do. last year | 57,000 " |
| Exports to Great Britain | 19,000 " |
| Do. to Continent | mutilated. |
| Spot Cotton—11 55 unchgd. | |
| Futures—Month of Dec. mutilated. | Advanced early owing to firm cables and partially declined later through bulls unloading. |
| Futures—Month of March, 10 81 +03 | |

**New Orleans—**

Spot Cotton—11 3/8 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·93 +03.

Do do Jan. 10·92 +04.

Closing Tone of Futures—Dull.

### WHEAT.

White choice Karachi, cif.—4 2½—Oct.-Nov.—London—Sellers—Canal.

Red F. A. Q. Karachi, cif.—4 1½—Oct.-Nov.—London—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Wheat.—Easier.

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujerat, per 415 lbs. 85% ex-ship. 61 Oct.-Nov. H A. & D—Value—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 55 April-May.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Coffee :—**

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3/8 unchgd.

**Sugar—**

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 1½d.

Months of Shipment.—November-December. Sellers. Tone of Sugar—Steady.

**Rubber :—**

Para Rubber 4s. 2½d. Sellers.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Vessel. | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | | |
| 1 Box Sovs | 37,500 | London | Oriental | Chartered Bank |
| 9 Box Gold Bullions | 6,52,800 | do | do | National Bank |
| 2 Boxes Gold Bullions | 1,53,620 | do | do | Yokohama Bank |
| 1 Box Gold Bullions | 76,850 | do | do | Bank of Bombay |
| 2 Boxes Gold Bullions Sovereigns | 76,830 / 37,500 | do | do | Hongkong Bank |
| 1 Box Sovs | 3,000 | Suez | Clydesman | H Vardhaman |
| 13 Bundles Sovs | 240 | Muscat | Dumra | Comptoir National |
| Rupees | 26,000 | | | |
| 2 Bundles Rs | 4,300 | do | Nerbudda | Mack-Mackenzie & Co do |
| 1 Bundle Rs | 1,000 | Dehat | Nerbudda | |
| 9 Packages Rs | 23,000 | Kuwait | do | Comptoir National |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [18TH OCTOBER, 1907.

### FINANCIAL.

**Money :—**

The Money Market remains easy. Banks are borrowing at 2 per cent. per annum for two months fixed.

**Exchange :—**

The feeling in the exchange market to-day was steadier, but there is practically no change to report in quotations. All Banks would sell T. T. at 1s. 3 15-16d., and in some quarters at 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T. was readily obtainable, while for the last few days in the month 1s. 4d. T. T. could be done. Credits are scarce and a few bills for the mail were placed at 1s. 4 7-32d. 3 months' sight. Most Banks refused to buy under 1s. 4 1-4d. Far Eastern rates are very unsettled and weak.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | 1s. 3 31/32d. |
| Demand Draft | 1s. 4d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight | 1s. 4 7/32d. to 1s. 4 1/4d. |
| Do. 6 months' sight | 1s. 4 7/16d. |
| Do. 3 months' sight—France | 170 |
| Do. 3 months' sight—Marks | 139 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight | 151 1/2 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight | 151 |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight | 203 |

**Government Paper :—**

The Government Paper market ruled steady throughout the day and there will practically no fluctuations to record. Rates opened at 97 1/16 for ready and 97 for the settlement and close unchanged. Business has been on small lines, but any lots that were offered were easily placed. Calcutta market is firmer, their quotations being advised as 97 1/16 ready and 96 13/16 for dlivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | Rs. 97-1 |
| 1st Settlement | " 97 |

**Bullion :—**

The Home silver market is still very unsettled. In London on Thursday the market fell 3 16 to ¼ to 28 1/16 ready and 28 ¼ for delivery forward in two months. New York was 3-8 lower at 60¾. In our local Bazaar rates have been very unsettled. Ready bars opened at 71 13/16 *ex* duty, fell to 71 1/16 but later improved to 71 3/16. Forward quotations are given below. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | 34 | 1 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold | 24 | 0 | 6 |
| Bombay Bar Gold | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver *ex* Duty—Ready | 71 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement | 71 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd " | 70 | 15 | 0 |

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

| LIABILITIES— | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits | ..... | 27,52,000 |
| Other Deposits | ..... | 4,54,000 |
| Sundries | 33,000 | ..... |
| ASSETS— | | |
| Government Securities | ..... | 1,09,000 |
| Other Authorized Securities | 2,57,000 | ..... |
| Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities | ..... | 10,37,000 |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities | ..... | 3,000 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | ..... | 5,14,000 |
| Bullion | 10,000 | 58,000 |
| Balance with other Banks | ..... | ..... |
| Sundries | 1,18,000 | ..... |
| Cash | ..... | 17,59,000 |

**Council Bills :—**

At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last, the amount offered was 30 lakhs, the whole of which was alloted in Bills at 1s. 3 31-32d., tenderers at this rate receiving 17 per cent. The total amount sold duringthe week ending on Tuesday evening last was 30 lakhs and this sum is also advertised for next week. After the sales a small lot of 1/2 lakh extra Bills was alloted at 1s. 4d.

The mail of the 4th October brings £140,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Rs. | 13,60,000 |
| Bombay | " | 11,70,000 |
| Madras | " | 4,70,000 |
| Total | Rs. | 30,00,000 |

The mail of the 11th October brings £420,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, and £160,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Rs. | 16,90,000 |
| Bombay | " | 7,10,000 |
| Madras | " | 2,90,000 |
| Total | Rs. | 26,90,000 |

The mail of the 18th October brings £40,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and as also the following Council Bills :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Rs. | 19,60,000 |
| Bombay | " | 7,80,000 |
| Madras | " | 3,10,000 |
| Total | Rs. | 30,50,000 |

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

| | Total for week. | Total since 1st Oct. 1906 | Total same time last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish | 1,086 | 1,299 | 1,253 |
| Central India | ... | ... | 1,304 |
| Barsee and Nugger | 312 | 422 | 1,201 |
| Berars | 1 | 112 | 1,626 |
| Central Provinces | 20 | 223 | 1,024 |
| Total Oomras | 1,419 | 2,071 | 6,408 |
| Dholleras | 295 | 1,576 | 2,506 |
| Broach | ... | 20 | 294 |
| Compta and Dharwar | 746 | 4,268 | 921 |
| Westerns | 117 | 452 | 1,070 |
| Bengals, N.-W. P. | 1,887 | 3,801 | 3,348 |
| Bengals, Rajputana | 135 | 718 | 565 |
| Sind | ... | 784 | 60 |
| Persian | 61 | 90 | 58 |
| American | ... | ... | 128 |
| Egyptian | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Sorts | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals | 4,860 | 13,230 | 15,393 |

### COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales 1907 08. | Bales 1906-07. | Bales Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week | 4,860 | 9,708 | — 5,048 |
| Receipts from 1st Oct to 17th October 1907. | 13,230 | 15,895 | — 2,663 |
| Shipments for the week— | | | |
| Europe | 3,305 | 5,706 | — 2,401 |
| China | ... | ... | ... |
| Japan | 3,233 | 3,473 | — 240 |
| Coast Ports | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 6,538 | 9,179 | — 2,641 |
| Total Shipments from 1st to 17th Oct. | | | |
| Europe | 22,904 | 17,819 | + 5,085 |
| China | ..... | 200 | — 200 |
| Japan | 3,771 | 6,688 | — 2,917 |
| Coast Ports | 3,251 | 7,495 | — 4,244 |
| Total | 29,926 | 32,202 | — 2,276 |
| Afloat in Harbour— | | | |
| Europe | 110 | 17,162 | — 17,052 |
| China | ... | ... | ... |
| Japan | 84 | ..... | + 84 |
| Coast Ports | ... | ... | ... |

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 31st August 1907—20,377 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 30th June 1907—22,207 bales

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated Stock on 1st October 1907. | 410,000 bales* |
| Total Receipts 1st October to 17th October 1907 | 13,230 " |
| Total Exports from 1st October to 17th October 1907 | 423,230 " |
| | 29,923 " |
| | 393,304 " |
| Afloat | 194 " |
| | 393,110 " |
| Estimated Mill Consumption 1st October to 17th October | 52,000 " |
| Stock in all hands on 19th October 1907 | 341,110 " |

* To be adjusted hereafter.

## EXPORTS.

### COTTON.

**Market Report :—**

During the past week the fluctuations in the American markets have been considerable. Reports of frost caused a sharp advance early in the week, followed by an equally sharp decline the next day. Subsequently the markets were irregular, December futures in New York jumping 22 points owing to talk of a corner, while March futures gave way a point or so. New Orleans futures on the same day advanced 12 and 10 points in December and January futures respectively. To-day's telegrams advise a small advance in March futures in New York but December futures are mutilated. In New Orleans there is also a slight rise. In Liverpool the fluctuations during the week have been small.

We give below our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets according to the telegrams received on Friday last and to-day :—

| LIVERPOOL— | Last week. | This week. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | 6·62 | 6·53 | — 09 |
| Futures, Oct.-Nov. | 6·07 | 6·08 | + 01 |
| Do. Jan.-Feb. | 5·95 | 5·92 | — 03 |
| NEW YORK— | | | |
| Spot | 11·45 | 11·55 | + 10 |
| Futures, Dec. | 10·93 | Mutilated | |
| Do. March | 10·87 | 10·84 | — 03 |
| NEW ORLEANS— | | | |
| Spot | 11 3/8 | 11 3/8 | unchgd |
| Futures, Dec. | 10·78 | 10·93 | + 17 |
| Do. Jan. | 10·80 | 10·92 | + 12 |

The local market has fluctuated slightly during the past week, but in the main has been steadier, and prices show some advance on last Friday's closing quotations. The volume of business passing as compared with the previous week has been small, as at no time has there been the same pressure to sell, and dealers are showing a bolder front. Exporters have been buying quietly but steadily and a moderate business has been done in fine Khangaum, Akola, fully good Khandeish and fine M.-G. Bengals, all for January delivery. There has been some demand from mills for fine M.-G. Cawnpore, Etawah, October delivery, and sales have been made at Rs. 222 per candy. The premium previously asked for November delivery, fine M.-G. Bengals, has disappeared, and the rate is now below that quoted for January. The market closes quiet but steady as under.

In spot Cotton a small business has been done by shippers and Mills. Prices are steady and holders are meeting the demand, as arrivals of New Crop are increasing in the up-country markets. New Bengals are arriving in small quantities here and find ready sale, the quality, particularly of the Etawah, being nice, and the class well up to fine.

We estimate the receipts into Bombay for the comming season at 2 to 2 1/4 million bales, and we anticipate early and short Crops of Oomras, Khandeish and Bengals, unless there is late rain at the end of November or in December.

Weather conditions remain unchanged, the maximum and minimum temperature being above normal in most places, and the air drier than usual.

QUOTATIONS :—

| | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach | 280/81 | March 08. |
| Good M. G. Broach | 273 | " |
| Fine " Nagpur Kamptee | 241/42 | January 08 |
| " " Damangaum-Pulgaum | 237 | " |
| " " Khangaum-Akola | 228/29 | " |
| " " Amraoti | 228/29 | " |
| " " Muttia | 215 | " |
| F.G.M.G. Khandesh | 210 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khandesh | 218 | " |
| " " Bengals | 212/13 | " |
| F. G. H. G. " | 200 | " |

**Liverpool Opener :—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone | | Steady. |
| Estimated Sales | | 8,000 bales. |
| Total Imports | | 30,000 " |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| O. N. | N.-D. | D.-J. | J.-F. | F.-M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 03 | 5·99 | 5·95 | 5·92 | 5 90 |
| | | | | —01 |

unchgd.

| M.-A. | A.-M. | M.-J. | J.-J. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 87 | 5 87 | 5 86 | 5 84 |
| —01 | unchgd | unchgd | —01 |

### FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet with very little doing, and rates are as follows :

| | |
|---|---|
| October ... ... | 13s. 6d. to 14s. |
| November ... ... | 14s. " 14s. 6d. |
| December to June ... | 14s. 6d. " 15s. |

For forward there is also very little enquiry. No fixtures are reported this week.

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 55,483 | cwts |
| Linseed | 15,035 | " |
| Rapeseed | 4,188 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 9,045 | " |
| Poppyseed | 953 | " |
| Groundnuts | 5,380 | " |
| Castorseed | 41,756 | " |
| Rice | 16,346 | " |
| Myrabollams | 4,206 | " |
| Cottonseed | 6,323 | " |
| Mowrasseed | 14,846 | " |
| Gram | 2,353 | " |
| Joowar | 30,523 | " |
| Maize | 24 | " |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—There has been little change in this market. A few orders to buy are daily coming from up-country, while those who previously bought at cheap rates are selling back and taking profits. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready | Rs. | 8 5 0 |
| December | " | 8 13 6 |
| New Crop April | " | 8 14 6 |

RAPESEED.—The market has ruled firm throughout the week, but there has been little or nothing doing. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore | Rs. | 9 10 0 to 9 12 |
| Brown Delhi April May | " | 9 9 6 |

POPPYSEED.—The market has been firm at Rs. 12-1-0 for ready.

GINGELLYSEED.—A number of contracts have been cancelled by shippers owing to the high prices ruling here as compared with Home rates.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p. c. | Rs. | 60 0 0 Dec. Jany. |
| " " 75 p. c | " | 58 8 0 |
| Black Kutni | " | 50 0 0 |

CASTORSEED.—The market is firm at Rs. 39-8-0 for ready and Rs. 38-0-0 for April-May.

COTTONSEED.—Very firm. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| December, January | Rs. | 24 0 0 |

MOWRASEED : The market has been steady throughout the week at Rs. 5-13-0 R. T.

WHEAT.—The market is very strong. Up-country markets are getting stiffer day by day, but much still depends on Winter rains. Prices are higher than famine rates. Local mills are fair buyers owing to the rise in the price of flour consequent on the high rates for Wheat. We quote :

New White Delhi, Apl.-May. ...Rs. 6 0 0 R. T.

## IMPORTS.

### PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is dull with very little business passing. The failure of September rains in the Punjab, Rajputana and the Central Provinces, and the probability of a famine in these parts, has made the out-look gloomy and dealers are more anxious to sell than to enter into fresh business at present. No improvement is looked for until after Dewali.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is very dull and prospects are discouraging. Dealers see little likelihood of any improvement in the near future, as rain is now despaired of.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—There is no improvement in the market for these goods. Home prices continue firm and advancing and consequently business is impracticable.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market continues dull. Stocks are augmenting and on the whole the outlook is far from encouraging. Home prices are very steady, and buyers here are disinclined to do business.

DHOOTIES :—The market is dull, and little business can be done owing to the high prices asked at Home where the market is very firm.

### METALS.

COPPER :—There has been little change in the position of the Home Market, which is still reported week. The demand here is very meagre owing to the uncertainty prevailing, and from the districts too very little buying is being done. Rapee prices are Rs. 2 per cent. lower.

YELLOW METAL is also weak with a very poor demand, and prices are barely maintained.

### COALS.

We have had a very quiet week with little or no enquiry on the part of purchasers of Bengal Coal, while business has in a measure been disturbed by the Dissara holidays. Two parts cargoes of Davison's West, Hartley and Powell's Dufferin Cardiff of October shipments have been retailed at Rs. 20½ and Rs. 22 per ton respectively.

Quotations are as follows :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cardiff | 22 | 0 | 0 | Per ton. |
| Davison's West Hartley | 20 | 8 | 0 | " |
| Yorkshire | 19 | 0 | 0 | " |
| Watson's Hartley | 17 | 8 | 0 | " |
| Desherghur Bengal | 16 | 0 | 0 | " |
| Laurie's Desherghur | 15 | 4 | 0 | " |
| Laljee's Desherghur | 15 | 0 | 0 | " |
| Seebpore | 15 | 4 | 0 | " |
| Shaw's Anthracite | 15 | 0 | 0 | " |
| Shaw's Standard | 14 | 8 | 0 | " |
| Hielger | 14 | 8 | 0 | " |
| Balliari | 13 | 8 | 0 | " |

### PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands of Kerosine Oil are as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Burmah bulk | Rs. | 2 14 0 per unit |
| " " in tins | Rs. | 3 8 0 per pair |
| Russian Rising Sun, bulk | Rs. | 3 3 0 per pair |
| " " " in tins | Rs. | 3 13 0 per unit |
| Silver Light, 150 °, in cases | Rs. | 5 4 0 per pair |
| Anchor, in cases | Rs. | 4 8 0 per case. |

### SHARES.

The market is weak and prices have continued to decline since our last report ; absence of rain and the quieter feeling in the Yarn market have kept mill shares weak. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,380. Bank of Indias are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 63 in the earlier part of the week. Indian Specie Bank shares are unchanged and quiet at Rs. 47 1-2. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley have declined to Rs. 455. Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 575 and Rs. 572 1-2. Ahmedabad Dholka's are unchanged at Rs. 102, and Amritsar Pati's are quiet at Rs. 111. Press shares are quiet, Mofussils at Rs. 630. New Berars at Rs. 530 C. D. and Indian Cotton at Rs. 137 1-2 C. C. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 129. Bombay-Burma are quiet at Rs. 8,425 and Quarter shares at Rs. 2,125. Marcks' are quiet at Rs. 135, and Port Cannings at Rs. 435. Treacher's are steady at Rs. 570. Shivrajpur's have changed hands at and about Rs. 50. Bamankua's are quiet at Rs. 22 Premium per share. The Bombay Steam Navigation Preference shares have ruled at and about Rs. 277½ and Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 272½. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Companies, Limited, Preference shares are quiet at Rs. 121, and Ordinary shares at Rs. 163. In Mill Companies, Alliance Cotton have improved to Rs. 215. Central India's are weak at Rs. 1,940 C. D. Colaba Land and Mill shares have dropped to Rs. 1,005, Currimbhai's to Rs. 1060, and Cresent's to Rs. 97½. Davids after touching Rs. 380 closed at Rs. 387½. Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 182½. Kohinoor's are quiet at Rs. 720. Manekji Petit's have ruled at and about at Rs. 3,050 Morarji Gokuldas have changed hands at Rs. 2,760. Svadeshi's have dropped to Rs. 1,390 C. D. New City of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 625. Fazulbhoy Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 200. The rest are unchanged and quiet at previous quotations.

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly Divid. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BANKS. | No. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 12 p. c. | 1,380 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,450 |
| Bank of Madras | 19,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,105 |
| Commercial Bank of India | 40,000 | 70 | 100 | Nil | 17 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla | 15,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 pr. ct. | 248 |
| Bank of India | 100,000 | 100 | 50 | 5 pr. ct. | 63 |
| Indian Specie Bank | 150,000 | 100 | 40 | 5 pr. ct. | 47½ |
| EXCHANGES BANKS. | | | | | |
| Charter Bank | 9,000 | £20 | £20 | 14 pr. ct. | £60 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | Dol. 125 | all | £1-15-0 | £90 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 3rd | Rs. 650 |
| Punjab National Bank | .... | 100 | 100 | .... | 330 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Dholka Ry | 11,000 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 102 |
| Ahmedabad Prantej Ry | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | 12-8-0 | 572½ |
| Tapti Valley and Co | 8,000 | 400 | 500 | 10 | 455 |

PRESSES.

| | | | | | yearly. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 400 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 125 | 1,750 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 50 | 600 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs. 25 | 200 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs. 5 | 130 |
| Broach Bawapore Press Co. Ltd. | 500 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs. 20 | 212 |
| Broach City Press Co' Ltd | 500 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs. 25 | 195 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | dvd Rs. 150 | 300 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs. 150 | 1,110 |
| English Press and Mdfg | 700 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs. 40 | 40 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,000 | 1,150 | dvd Rs. 40 | 1,025 |
| French | 200 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs. 25 | 525 |
| Harry, and Sabapathy | 250 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs. 40 | 530 |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ltd | 750 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs. 20 | 127 |
| Khangaum | 250 | 450 | 450 | dvd Rs. 40 | 415 |
| Merchantile | 1,000 | 125 | 400 | dvd Rs. 50 | 564 |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs. 40 | 630 |
| Minmar | 1,000 | 250 | 100 | dvd Rs. 824 | 300 |
| new Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs. 40 | 530 |
| New Indian | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs. 10 | 137½ |
| Prindoe of Wales, Sind and Punjab | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs. 30 | 495 |
| Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs. 150 | 2,350 |
| Sind | 400 | 650 | 750 | dvd Rs. 20 | 625 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ltd | 30 | 200 | all | 20 | 210 |
| Volkart | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs. 50 | 215 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 11,750 | 100 | 20 | dvd Rs. 14 | 330 |
| All India United Insurance Co., Ltd | .... | .... | 20 | .... | 21s.d. |
| Back Bay Batlis | 500 | 50 | 50 | dvd Rs. 10 | 2 |
| Badham Pile | 500 | 100 | 100 | 12 pr. ct. | 123 |
| Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation | 1,200 | 2,500 | 1,500 | dvd Rs. 180 | 8,425 |
| Do. New Issue | 1,800 | 625 | 375 | dvd Rs. 45 | 2,125 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 6 pr. ct. | 30 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 28 | 945 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,700 | 200 | 200 | Nil | 152 |
| Empire of India Life A. Co. Ld. | 2,000 | 500 | 50 | 13 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn. | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 184 |
| John Roberts and Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs. 10 | 190 |
| Kemp and Co. | 2,000 | 200 | 175 | 14 | 207 |
| Kurrachi Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 20 | 125 |
| Marcks and Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs. 10 | 135 |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 62 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 100 | 50 | 6-1-4 pr. ct. | 148 |
| Phillips and Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 8½ pr. ct. | 60 |
| Po Canning Co. | 5,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 31 | 435 |
| Sunday and Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | | 1,25 |
| Treacher and Co. | 2,000 | 1,000 | 800 | 35 | 670 |
| Thacker and Co. | 1,500 | 100 | .... | 12 pr. ct. | 260 |
| Telephone Co. | 12,000 | 25 | 25 | 1½ | 30 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

COLVILLE—Sept. 26, at 45 Princes Gardens, S. W., Lady Adelaide Colville of a son.

DAVIDSON—Sept. 3, at Hove, Sussex, the wife of Lieut.-Col C. J. Lloyd Davidson, D. S. O., commanding 1st batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, of a son.

HUMPHERY—Sept. 29, at Glynn House, Sussex Road, Southsea, the wife of Lieut. A. B. Humphery, R. N., his Majesty's ship "Hindustan," of a son.

WELDON—Sept. 27, at the Elms, Formoy, the wife of Kenneth C. Weldon, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of a son.

WYNTER—Sept. 26, at 5 Eaulmore Gardens, Dover, the wife of Capt. Francis Arthur Wynter, D. S. O., R. A. of a son.

BONE—Sept. 24, at Chatham Dockyard, the wife of Engineer-Commander Howard Bone, R. N. of a daughter.

HAND—Sept. 25 at 5 Vineyard Road, Wellington, Salop, the wife of Lieut. T. H. B. Hand, Royal Indian Marine, of a daughter.

HOPKINS—Sept. 22, at No. 13 The Parade, his Majesty's Dockyard, Portsmouth, the wife of Staff-Surg. W. K. Hopkins, R. N. of a daughter.

TURNER—Sept. 27 at Hastings, the wife of F. C. Turner, Indian Civil Service, of daughter

WADIA September 20, at Melrose, Bray, Ireland, to Mr. and Mrs. Ness N. Wadia, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHAMBERLIN—McRAE—Sept. 26, at the Church of St. James-the-Less, Penicuick, Midlothian, Capt. Frederick Chamberlin, to Flora, daughter of the late A. F. McRae, M. D

CHAMPERNOWNE—WALKER—Sept. 25, at All Saints', East Budleigh, Devon, Arthur Melville Champernowne, of Dartington Hall, Totnes, to Helen Iris, daughter of Lieut.-Col. H. O. Walker, late Royal Art., of Leeford, Budleigh Salterton.

ELGOOD—BROADBENT—Oct. 1, at All Saints' Church, Margaret Street, W., Gaspard Elgood, captain, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt), to Gladys Mary Broadbent, daughter of the late John Cooper Broadbent, J. P.

FITZGERALD—WATSON—Sept. 28, at St. Paul's, Portman Square, Percy FitzGerald, captain, Royal Army Medical Corps, to Emily Gosselin Lillie, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. G. Vincent Watson.

GROGAN—THOMPSON—Sept. 25, at Bingham's Melcombe Church, Sir Edward Ion. B. Grogan, Bart., the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), to Ellinor Flora Bosworth, widow of Sir Harry L. Thompson K. C. M. G.

HANNEN—MORLAND—Oct. 1, at Holy Trinity, Chelsea, Nicolas James, son of the late Sir Nicolas and Lady Hannen, to Muriel, daughter of the late Sir Henry and Lady Morland.

INGLIS HENDERSON—Sept. 28, at St. Andrew's Church, Norwood, Lieut. Colin Stuart Inglis, R. N., to Daisy Douglas, daughter of J. C. A. Henderson, Upper Norwood.

NAPIER-FORD—ANTROBUS—Sept. 28, at Christ Church, Turnham Green, Frederick Henry, son of the late Alfred Napier-Ford M. R. C. S., of Longfield Court, Longfield, to Mary, daughter of the late Capt. Philip Antrobus, Scots Greys, of 1 Heathfield Gardens, Chiswick.

DEATHS.

BILLINGS—September 27, at 3 St. James's Terrace, Regent's Park, William Thomas Billings, Staff Surgeon, R.N., aged 58.

HOBBS—September 21, at Chester, Lieut.-Col. George Radley Hobbs, C.M.G., late of the Army Ordnance Department, aged 56.

LAMBERT—September 25, at Folkestone, Brevet Col. J. A. Lambert, J. P., D. L., of Brookhill, Claremorris, Ireland, and formerly commanding the Queen's Bays.

LAWTHER—Sept. 24 Marseilles, Edward St George Lowther, Captain Royal Field Art., son of Col W. G. Lowther, aged 29.

MEAKIN—Sept. 21, at Nordrach-upon Mendip, Capt. Harold Blodgett Meakin, M. D., Indian Medical Service, aged 37.

SAPTE—Sept. 27, at 19 Southwick Street, Hyde Park, London, Caroline Henrietta Maria, widow of Brand Sapte, C. B., late Bengal Civil Service, aged 80.

WARD—Sept. 24, at Eastbourne, Admiral Thomas Le Hunte Ward, C. B., aged 77.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DICK-CUNYNGHAM—October 11, at Government House, Nathia Gali, N. W. F. P., the wife of Captain J. K. Dick-Cunyngham Gordon Highlanders, of a daughter.

LAINE—October 11, at Faridpur, the wife of A. J. Laine, I.C.S., of a son.


**H. T. BINKS,**

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

**DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,**

62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOU

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### A HINDU ADOPTION SUIT.

### Judgment of Appeal Court.

In the Appeal Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton delivered judgment in an appeal filed by Dayabhai Tapidas against a decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, who had dismissed his suit against Chunilal Hargovandas, and his father Hargovandas Mulchand, to declare the adoption of Chunilal by Harkor, widow of Dayabhai's brother Damodardas, invalid, on the ground that the using by the testator in his will of the expression "Mara Bapika Wanshmanthi", did not restrict the area of the choice of adoption to from among the testator's father's son; but it meant, in a broader and liberal meaning and a common-sense view, "from amongst my father's paternal agnates. "Damodardas and Dayabhai were sons of Mr. Tapidas Parajdas by different wives: Tapidas died in 1886; Damodardas on 5th July 1900, leaving two widows: Harkor and Ambalaxmi, but no issue. Dayabhai, the plaintiff, and his son Karsandas, survived him. Probate of Damodardas's will dated 8th August 1895, and of the two codicils annexed thereto, dated respectively 22nd February 1897, and 15th August 1898, was granted to Harkor on 12th March 1900, along with the second defendant, Hargovandas Mulchand. On 5th December 1901, Ambalaxmi died: on 11th September 1905 Harkor adopted the first defendant Chunilal, who was the son of the second defendant and her sister: on the 16th a deed of confirmation was executed by her. This adoption was questioned by the plaintiff and the appellant, who contended that according to the literal sence of the Gujarati perase used by ois brother in his will, his (apellant's) own son Karsandas should have been adopted The testator's property has been estimated variously at from four lakhs to twelve lakhs of rupees.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Manekhal, appeared for the appellant plaintiff: Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Eyebji Dayabhai and Co; and Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co; appeared for the two respondent defendants, respectively.

The learned Chief Justice pronounced the judgment of the Court. His Lordship stated, among other things, that the appeal, in the first instance, came before Mr. Justice Heaton and himself; but as it appeared to them that this was eminently a case where familiarity with the vernacular was desirable, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar joined them, with the concent of both sides. Mr. Jayakar, who had argued the case for the appellant with considerable force and ability contended that the rendering of the Gujarati phrase given by Mr. Justice Beaman as "from amongst my paternal agnates" was erroneous; the words meant "from among the descendants of my father." Leaving Mr. Justice Chandavarkar to deal more critically than he could this part of the case, the learned Chief Justice proceeded to state briefly the grounds on which he thought the view of Mr. Justice Beaman should be upheld. Respondent No. 2, his Lordship the Chief Justice proceeded to remark, was recognised by the testator as his "Sapinda," as he had expressly willed that his funeral ceremonies were to be performed by him, this respondent, and by no other. This agnatic relationship was sufficiency established by five exhibits in the case. It only remained for the court to consider the objection that as the testator's will had given rise to the difficulty, Mr. Justice Beaman should not have ordered that the costs should be borne by the appellant; but as the Appeal Court Judges saw no sufficient reason for interfering with the exercise by the learned Judge of his discretion as to costs, the result was that they must confirm his decree with costs.

As to the Gujarati words contained in the expression "Mara Bapika Wanshmanthi," Mr. Justice Chandavarkar dealt with their meaning and bearing very critically in a separate judgment, quoting Sanscrit texts, standard lexicons, laws of the Hindu Shastras, translations of Sanscrit texts made in the "Sacred Books of the East" series, yajnivalkia's quotation of a copper-plate test known as "royal writings," and so forth. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar held that where a Hindu intended that the adoption to him by his widow should be of a boy from among his brother's sons, he generally said so; he was not likely to use such an expression as the one in question. This was a consideration which ought not to be lost sight of in construing the expression occurring in a Hindu will. His Lordship agreed, therefore, that Mr. Justice Beaman was right, and his decree should be confirmed with costs.

### REMEMBRANCE OF THE PARSI DEAD.

In the High Court on Thursday, the Baz Rozgar and Muktatt trust inquiry in the case of J. K. Tarachand vs. Sonabai, widow of Mervanji J. Tarachand and others, which was begun in the second half of September before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, came to an end, with the delivery of Counsel's speeches on the whole case.

Mr J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kolah, appeared for the first defendant Sonabai, and the second defendant, Mr. N. M. Shett. Counsel said, he represented the trustees of the Settler Dinbai, widow of Jehangir K. Tarachand, who died on 6th March 1889. His clients' attitude was not contentious; nor had they saddled the trust by incurring heavy expenses in the suit. Submission to the Court's order they had announced from the commencement: their costs should therefore be provided for from the funds.

Mr. P. J. Patshah, who with Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai and Bilimoria, appeared for the 12th defendant; the Advocate General urged that no hint had got a right to question the sovereign mandates of Ahura-Mazda and the Archangels the Aroesha Spentas, who had enjoined the invocation ceremonies of the farohars according to the Avesta texts cited.

The plaintiff who is a barrister-at-law instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandhi and Co, appeared for himself. He submitted that the ceremonies of Baz Rozgar and Muktatt were latter day additions: they were not found in the admitted scriptures ascribed to the prophet Zarathushtra. Therefore, in no sense was the performance of the ceremonies obligatory on the Zoroastrians. Counsel urged also that the fines laid down by the other Judges in their previous judgments on the same subject might be followed.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, who with Mr. V. F. Taraporewala was instructed by Mr. P. S. Battiwala, appeared for the sons of Sorabji Battivala, Cowasji and Hormasji, urged that he had borne the whole brunt of the enquiry, produced evidence to elucidate points and questions which had hitherto remained hazy, and he was entitled to the costs apportioned. The ceremonies, he had made clear, were in vogue among the Zoroastrians for over one thousand years, when the clergy were recognised as part of the State Church.

His lordship took time to consider his decision.

### PARTITION OF ANCESTRAL PROPERTY.

Yesterday in the High Court in the suit filed by Abdul Rahim against Roshen Bibi and others, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell passed a consent decree. It was a suit for the partition of ancestral property Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, instructed by Mr. F. P. Paari, appeared for the plaintiff and the fourth and fifth defendants; Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Somji, for the second defendant; and Mr. Saher, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Dadachanji, for the third defendant. By the consent decree, it was agreed that Mr. H. H. Wadia should be appointed Special Commissioner to sell the property. It was agreed that half the sum realised should go to the plaintiff as his share. Of the other half, Rs. 600 was to be given to the first defendant as her "Meher," the balance to be divided amongst the other defendants according to Mahomedan law.

### A CAVEAT DISMISSED.

Yesterday in the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, a testamentory suit in which Vejbai, widow of Jetha Viram, a sugar merchant, who died possessed of one lakh rupees worth of property, had applied for letters of administration, and which application was opposed by her daughter in-law, Jamnabai widow of Bhanji Jetha, who had filed a caveat on the ground that there was a will in the possession of one Jetha Devji, was called on. The Hon. Mr. Rikes, Advocate-General, with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Mutabhai Jamietram and Madon, was for the applicant: Mr. Strangman, with Mr. B N Lang, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandhi and Co., were for the caveatrix. Jetha Devji a erred that the will had been with him; but it was lost in najourney; between Bombay and Jalgaon. Commission was issued by the Court to take this Jetha's evidence at Jalgaon. The evidence was taken, and the commission returned. For the caveatrix the caveat was allowed to be dismissed: letters of administration were granted to the applicant.

## A QUESTION OF MAHOMEDAN LAW.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, sitting in the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by Fatmabibi against Gulam Hoosein and others, which involved an important question of Mahomedan law in regard to the validity of "wakf" of moveable property. Plaintiff prayed for the construction of the will of Ibrahim Hussain, that the shares of the heirs may be ascertained and declared, etc. Mr. P. J. Padshah and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Nadirshah B. Vakil, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. K. B. Dastur, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhai, and Bilimoria, appeared for the defendants 1 to 4 as executors, and defendants 5 to 8 as heirs. Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji Devidas, for the ninth defendant; and Mr. Jayaker, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., for the Advocate General, representing the charity.

Plaintiff's case was that one Ibrahim Hussain Mansur died in 1905, leaving surviving him the plaintiff his widow, defendants 5 to 8 his sons, and the 9th defendant his daughter. Deceased left ocnsiderable property in Bombay, Baudir and Moulmoin. By a clause of the will, the testator had made certain bequests in favour of charity, and the plaintiff submitted whether the directions in favour of charity were valid and operative, and whether it was competent to the testator to make "wakf" of the shares, and whether the "wakf" so created was not invalid.

The first four defendants, in their defence, stated that they were appointed executors under the will, and they had been carrying out the directions contained in the will. They submitted to the Court for the proper construction of the will.

Defendants 5 to 8, in their defence, stated that they were the sons of the testator, and had not given their consent to the will They were willing that the provisions as to immoveable properties in the will should not be acted upon, that the properties be sold, and the proceeds distributed among the heirs according to Mahomedan law.

Defendant No. 9 said she was not aware that the estate of Khatizabibi consisted of shares of the Rangoon Surti Bada Bazar Company, and the Iron Barar Company of Rangoon. She submitted whether the directions for distribution of the annual income of the shares in the name of God—did or did not constitute a valid bequest. She was desirous that the will be construed by the court, and her share in the estate ascertained and declared.

The tenth defendant, the Advocate General, contended that the directions in favour of the charity were valid, and that it was competent to the testator to make a "wakf" of the shares.

The details of the case were proceeded with.

## SMALL CAUSES COURT.

### CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

At the Small Causes Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, the Chief Judge, has disposed of the suit in which Mr. Pirojsha Merwanji Murzban claimed to recover from the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Rs 816 as damages sustained by reason of a negligent act on the part of a servant of the defendant company. Mr. Kavasji B. Sethna, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. Vijayakar, pleader, was for the Tramway Company. The plaintiff's case was that on the afternoon of the 4th June last he was proceeding in his brougham to Colaba and on arriving at the level-crossing near the old Colaba Railway station electric tram car No. 13 came from the opposite direction at a high rate of speed and dashed into the brougham. The front portion of the plaintiff's gharry was smashed by the collision and the glass window broken to pieces. The plaintiff received a shock, which unnerved him for some time and caused him to pass restless nights for a fortnight. The coachman and the horse fortunately escaped unhurt. It was alleged that the collision was due to the reckless driving of the electric car and the driver losing his control over the brake. The defendants denied negligence and liability and maintained that the accident was due to rashness on the part of the plaintiff's coachman who attempted to go ahead of a line of bullock-cart which were obstructing his way. It was further contended that the car was running at a slow pace, as there was a standing order to the drivers to slow down in this congested locality. Had the car been going at a great speed as alleged, the accident would have been more serious in its consequences than it was. His honour held that the plaintiff's carriage had already passed the line of bullock carts before the collision took place and that the accident was due to negligence on the part of the driver of the electric tram car in not applying the brake in time. The Court passed a decree for Rs. 439 in favour of the plaintiff with costs.

## POLICE COURT.

### OBSCENITY ON THE STAGE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Sykes charged Bai Rania and four other actors, and an actress, named Pawalibai, with singing obscene songs and making indecent gestures while performing a play in the Elphinstone Theatre at Grand Road. After hearing the evidence in the case the Magistrate held that the performance was of a most revolting nature and was calculated to ruin the morals of those who witnessed it. The first three accused, who were adults, were sentenced to three months' and the woman to one months' rigorous imprisonment The other two accused, who were juveniles, were sentenced to receive ten cuts each.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Omerkhadi and Dongri | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao Pannawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| E Mazagon, Parewady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 1 | 0 | 21 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 1 | 0 | 16 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 6 | 1 | 86 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 141,115 | | |
| Same date last year | 6 | 7 | 117 |

SMALL POX.

| Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|
| 1 | 0 |

CHOLERA.

| Attack. | Deaths. |
|---|---|
| 3 | 2 |

### THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

OCTOBER, 17th 1907.

| Ward. | Alive. | Dead. | Found Infected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 24 | 43 | 0 |
| B | 60 | 136 | 19 |
| C | 25 | 60 | 2 |
| D | 49 | 41 | 1 |
| E | 137 | 76 | 0 |
| F & G | 70 | 3 | 0 |
| Total to date | 365 | 358 | 22 |
| Total rats killed | | | 753 |


### LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath, says :—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.


## THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

### SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

COURT.—The infant son of Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck was christened at Esher on Wednesday, receiving the names of Rupert Alexander George Augustus.

Accidents.—An engine-driver was killed and three other persons were injured by a Great Western collision in South Wales on Saturday night, and 50 persons were injured by a collision on the North British on Monday night near Coatbridge.—A Birmingham tram-car was smashed on Tuesday owing to the failure of a magnetic brake, two passengers being killed and 13 injured.

Afforestation.—The Government has bought an estate of 12,530 acres in Argyllshire for a State forest.

Ecclesiastical.—The Church Congress was opened on Tuesday at Yarmouth. The Bishop of Norwich, in his presidential address, dwelt on the gains and losses to be expected from disestablishment. On Wednesday the subjects discussed included "The Future of Religious Education," "How to Teach the Old Testament," "The Modern World," and "Religious Life on the Continent."—The Royal Commission on the Church in Wales resumed its sittings on Tuesday. On Wednesday, the Rev. J. O. Thomas was being questioned by the chairman with regard to the dogmas of his denomination, when the Rev. Morgan Gibbon objected. The chairman said it had been stated that the great Protestant denominations in Wales did not differ essentially in dogma, and after hearing the witness's statement he felt that that was not true.

Election.—The Liverpool (Kirkdale Division) polling resulted in the return of Mr. C. M'Arthur (U.) with 4,000 votes, against 3,330 for Mr. Hill (Labour and Socialist).

Football.—The Rugby team of New Zealanders reached England on Monday.

Ireland.—Cattle-driving was openly advocated at meetings in different parts of the country on Sunday.—Mr. John Redmond, M.P., and other Nationalists are demanding a Government inquiry into the explosion at Lord Ashtown house.—Cardinal Logue warns his fellow-countrymen against at Socialist alliance to get Home Rule.

Labour.—The Railwaymen's Agitation.—Mr. R. Bell, M. P., addressing the railwaymen at Leicester on Sunday, said everything possible would be done to prevent strike but the men would adhere to their demand for recognition of their society.—The Boilermaker's Society by 11,001 to 7,476, has accepted the Edinburg agreement so there will be no lock-out.—Sir John Gorst lectured in Edinburg on Sunday for the Independent Labour party, whom he advised to maintain their independence.

London.—Alderman Sir J. Bell has been selected as next year's Lord Mayor.—The German Empress will visit the City and take luncheon at the Guildhall on November 13.—The Local Government inquiry into the administration of the Mile-end guardians was resumed on Monday, when some serious statements were made in evidence.—A further attempt is being made to save Crosby-hall by raising £90,000.—The Lord Mayor on Wednesday opened a new wing of the City and Guilds Technical College in Finsbury, costing £30,000.

Military.—The new military airship had a very successful trip at Aldershot on Monday.—All but five members of the British Committee of Inquiry who went to Switzerland have placed on record their opinion that there are features of the Swiss military system which our forces might with advantage study. The five Labour M. P.'s, owing to their official position, felt unable to sign any report.

Music.—A symphonic poem by Sir Hubert Parry, "The Vision of Life," was among the new works produced at the Cardiff festival last week.

Oxford University.—Lord Curzon, Chancellor, is issuing an appeal for increased funds.

Small Holdings.—The Board of Agriculture has asked the county councils to consider what steps they should take to carry out the Small Holdings Act.

Mr. Carnegie has given £10,000 for a technical college at Aberdeen.

Sir E. Grey unveiled a portrait of Mr. T. Burt, M.P., at Newcastle on Monday.

The America Cup.—The Royal Irish Yacht Club has received with regret the New York Yacht Club's decision that Sir T. Lipton's challenge for the America Cup is not acceptable. Sir T. Lipton considers that a race on equal terms is impossible when one of the yachts has to be built strong enough to cross the Atlantic. It seems likely that a cup will now be offered for an international match under a European rule of measurement, in which case Sir T. Lipton would build a 23 metre racing cutter to compete.

The Centenary of the Geological Society was celebrated last week.

The Medical Session opened on Tuesday at most of the metropolitan medical schools.

The Prime Minister opened a bazaar at Montrose last week, and was made a honorary burgess.

The Lusitania made the return passage from New York to Queenstown in 5 days, 4 hours 19 minutes.

The Swansea Waterworks at Cray, Breconshire, which have taken ten years to complete and have cost £550,000, were formally opened on Wednesday.

Wills.—Miss Caroline Everard has left about £40,000, and Mr. F. W. Dymond £15,500, for charitable and religious objects.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal Government has framed a scheme to secure to workers a share in the protective policy.—The Judiciary Bill has passed the federal House of Representatives.—Mr. Carruthers, the New South Wales Premier, has resigned on the ground of ill health. Mr. C. G. Wade succeeds him.—In South Australia a conference of representatives of both Houses of Parliament has reached a compromise on the Legislative Council franchise.

Canada.—Sir W. Laurier, speaking at the annual banquet of the Manufacturers Association, said that the record of diplomacy of Great Britain, so far as Canada was concerned, had been a sacrifice of Canadian interests.—The latest estimates of the Western wheat crop give 40,000,000 bushels fit for milling, and 25,000,000 of inferior quality. The price of wheat in Winnipeg is the highest known.

South Africa.—Dr. Jameson, the Cape Premier, has issued a manifesto asking a mandate to amend the Constitution so as to prevent the blocking of supplies by the Legislative Council. He announces the birth of a moderate party to be named the South African Unionist party, "Progressive" disappearing.

THE UNITED STATES.

Cricket.—The return match between M. C. C. and Gentlemen of Philadelphia ended in a draw.

Drama.—Mr. H. A. Jones's new play "The Evangelist" was produced in New York on Tuesday.

The Japanese Question.—An unprecedented welcome has been extended in Tokio to Mr. Taft, United States Secretary for War. Speaking at a banquet he said that war between the United States and Japan would be a crime against civilization, and both Government would strain every nerve to prevent it. Mr. Taft had a farewell audience of the Emperor on Wednesday, and had an enthusiastic "send-off" on leaving Tokio.—Our New York Correspondent condemns strongly the tone of many American journals in regard to Japan.

FOREIGN.

Belgium.—The Congo Parliamentary Commission met on Monday.

France.—The floods in the south have been more serious than anything of the kind since 1856, causing immense destruction of property and considerable loss of life.—In the race for the Grand Prix of the Aero Club, twenty ballons started from Paris on Sunday.—Both M. Meline Conservative Republican, and M. Briand, the Socialist Minister of Education, on Sunday spoke against anti-militarism.

Germany.—The new Imperial taxes have so far proved an almost complete failure as a source of revenue.

Korea.—The insurrection seems to have been virtually quelled, with a loss of 800 insurgents killed and thousands wounded.

Morocco.—Our Special Correspondent at Casablanca says that hostages have now been sent in by six tribes.—Our Paris Correspondent comments on the action of Spain in not adhering to the French proposals for suppressing the import of contraband of war into Morocco.

Persia.—About £400,000 is said to have been subscribed to assist the Government to maintain a force sufficient to expel the Turkish troops occupying Persian territory.

Portugal.—The Crown Prince has returned from South Africa.

Russia.—The elections have been uneventful. The official returns show a preponderance of so-called Moderates.

Spain.—Severe storms have occurred in Southern Spain. In Malaga 72 persons have lost their lives, while the vines are buried in mud.

Turkey.—In most parts of the Empire the people are suffering severely from the scarcity of food and, particularly in Asia Minor, there is the prospect of a terrible famine during the winter.

Obituary.—The Grand Duke of Baden, Sir John Ardagh, Earl Sondes, Prince Charles Gustavus of Thurn and Taxis, General Sir Edward C. S. Williams, Mr. E. J. Stanley, Mr. Alfred Davies, Professor J. Strachan, Professor C. Stewart, the Rev. J. Aldis, Canon Atherton, Colonel J. A. Lambert, Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. C. Jenkinson, Staff-Surgeon Billings, R. N., Captain E. St. G. Lowther, Mr. G. Cowan, Mr. R.M. Kennedy, Mr. G. D. B. Harrison.—*Times.*

## GREAT SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN.

### 2,000 Meetings in Two Days.

London, Oct. 4.

Socialism is engaged at present in a great fight to advance itself. The Independent Labour Party decided to-day to issue a national appeal for a special campaign fund.

On Sunday about 2,000 meetings will be addressed by Socialist M.P.'s and others in all parts of the country. The great majority of these men are unpaid. At a meeting in Liverpool, to be addressed by Mr. Victor Grayson, M.P., and Mr. Robert Blatchford, some excitement is looked for.

Meanwhile the organisations fighting Socialism are equally active. They include the British Constitution Association, of which the president is Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and the Municipal Reform Association, which is preparing for the November municipal elections.

It is noticeable that the women candidates coming forward under the new Act are in some cases Socialists, notably Dr. Ethel Bentham, Newcastle, an ardent Suffragee, who asks the local Labour representation committee to endorse her candidature.

A feature of the zeal of Socialism and Anti-socialism will be the debate between Mr. Clande Lowther, ex-Unionist M.P., for North Cumberland, and Mr. Bannington, the socialist candidate, and an address by Mr. Lambton, M. P., under the auspices of the Newcastle Socialists, whose policy he recently condemned.

LEAFLET PROPAGANDA.

It is estimated that hundreds of thousand of leaflets dealing with various subjects will be either sold or distributed free at Sunday's meetings.

A "Daily Mail" representative was informed at the headquarters that the Independent Labour Party are displaying considerable activity in preparing for the approaching municipal elections in the provinces. Their candidates are far more numerous than ever before, and they are hopeful of scoring many successes. All will advocate the municipal ownership of all public services, and demand a speedy solution of the housing and unemployed questions. They favour the feeding of hungry school children being made compulsory instead of permissive. Funds for the campaign are being raised by the various branches by means of small levies, special collections, concerts and other ways.

Twenty special organisers are at work, says an official statement, and new branches are being opened every week. The statement concludes: "The I.L.P. is in fighting form, and with the added resources which the response to the appeal will give, it is confidently believed that the Socialist movement in Great Britain, will be greatly advanced."

With regard to the forthcoming debate with Mr. Bannington, Mr. Lowther said to a "Daily Mail" representative to-day: "It is one thing for Socialists to put forward Utopian ideas, and another to show how they can be carried out."

The debate has aroused interest in political circles, and Mr. Lowther received countless congratulatory letters from friends in his own party, and from Christian Socialists. A number of Socialists called on Mr. Lowther to-day, with an ivitation to meet them in London, Mr. Lowther has reserved his decision until after the Carlisle debate.

## MR. ROOSEVELT.

### Regulation of the Railways.

Memphis, October 4.

Mr. Roosevelt to-day said that he would like to see the Columbia and Sacramento rivers deepened as well as the Mississippi as wherever a navigable river ran beside a railway the problem of regulating railway rates would be far easier. In a warning against neglecting to preserve natural resources he said that already many coal mines and gas and oilfields were exhausted while the remainder were falling into the hands of great corporations. Forests were being consumed three times faster than they were reproduced.

Dealing with railroad rate regulations he said that the unrestricted issue of railroad securities was already prevented by England and Germany. "In England the first Royal Commission on Railways of which that great Parliamentary and popular leader Gladstone was chairman set forth as fundamental the very principles which we have at last enacted or which will speedily be enacted."

ILLINOIS CENTRAL DISPUTE.

New York, October 4.

Mr. Stuyvesant Fish has issued a statement on the subject of the control of the Illinois Central Railroad, in which he calls attention to the decreased net profit of the railroad for the months of July and August, as a confirmation of his charge that the earnings were "padded" in June. The latter figures, he says, were assiduously used by the present management in their hunt for proxies.

Mr. Fish adds that he learns from stockholders that Mr. Harriman and his party are employing paid agent all over the country, besides using the time and services of great numbers of the Company's officials, to solicit proxies.

## A SEA CAPTAIN'S "WARNING."

### Sequel to a Collision With Iceberg.

New York, October 4.

One of the best-known and most popular Atlantic seafarers Captain August Richter who for more than twenty years has ploughed the ocean in the service of the North German Lloyd, has astonished all his friends by resigning the command of the "Kronprinz Wilhelm," because, as he alleges he has received a divine warning to quit the sea for ever.

It was after a collision in mid-Atlantic between his ship and an iceberg on July 6 that the message from heaven reached him admonishing him on pain of disaster immediately to abandon his seafaring career. The escape of the "Kronprinz Wilhelm" on that occasion was most providential. Tons of ice fell on her forward deck and only the half-melted condition of part of the iceberg saved the liner from utter destruction. As it was the gigantic vessel cut her way clean through one end of the iceberg.

Captain Richter has commanded the "Kronprinz Wilhelm" since her maiden voyage, but when he returned to Bremerhaven after the iceberg adventure he sent word to the directors that he wished to relinquish his command, in vain the directors, recognising his efficiency and popularity, endeavoured to change his resolution. Captain Richter, inspired by the message which he says reached him as he paced his cabin after the mishap, remained obdurate.

In thus behaving, he is following the example of his brother Herman, who twenty years ago retired from the sea in a precisely similar fashion, after the vessel he was commanding, the 'Saale,' collided with an iceberg in a fog on the Grand Banks.

Captain Nierich has been appointed to command the "Kronprinz Wilhelm," and various other changes will be necessitated by Captain Richter's remarkable retirement.

## DROWNED IN A CAGE

### Mining Disaster.

London, October 4.

A terrible accident by which nine men were drowned in a cage in 70ft. of water occurred at the mining village of Darcy Lever, near Bolton, this afternoon.

At the end of the day's work at Fogg's Colliery, owned by Messrs. Andrew Knowles and Sons, the men were being drawn up to the surface in batches of ten in the cage. Sixteen cage loads had safely reached the bank. The seventeenth cage then began the ascent. It contained besides nine men two tubs of coal.

The shaft is nearly a thousand feet deep, and when more than two-thirds of this distance had been traversed, the men were alarmed by the cage momentarily stopping. A minute later the driving rope ran off the pulley with the result that what is known as the cap came off, and the clamps failing to act upon the guide rope, uncontrolled, the cage plunged back to the shaft bottom, bearing with it its terror-stricken occupants.

Its career was checked a moment by contact with the timber scaffolding upon which the cage rests in the ordinary way but the force of the impact was so terrific that the stout scaffolding gave way.

Beneath was a yawning abyss known to colliers as the "dib hole." Here there were 70ft. of water and into this the cage plunged. The imprisoned men were trapped and drowned like rats. Some caps and cans floated to the surface but the position of the cage put any attempt at rescue out of the range of possibility.

Nevertheless a rescue party was immediately formed, Mr. T. Jones the manager and Mr. Bramhall of Pendlebury the general manager of all Messrs Knowles and Sons pits directing operations. Up to late to-night however the bodies had not been recovered and it was thought that they could not be released till the morning.

There were still remaining in the mine at the time of the accident a large number of men, and these were drawn up by way of the furnace pit. The report of the disaster travelled through the village and the surrounding townships like wildfire. Accustomed as the women folk are in these colliery districts to be ever on the alert for disasters, they were soon pouring along the roads leading to Fogge Colliery by hundreds, their faces portraying the anxiety they felt to ascertain the identity of the victims. As each collier reached the surface he was surrounded by inquirers, mostly wives and children asking piteously if their men folk were safe. Even the names of the victims were uncertain at a late hour to-night.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY—Sept. 28.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Dec 9, 1903 Rear Admiral A J Horseley has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request Sept 20. Consequent thereon, Capt H A Warren, M V O, has been promoted to the rank of rear-admiral in his Majesty's fleet, from the same date. Clerk E C Anasbcim has been promoted to the rank of assistant paymaster in his Majesty's fleet Sept 19

Sept 30

Paymaster R A M Burridge has been advanced to the rank of Staff paymaster in his Majesty's fleet

Oct 1

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut S W M Beaumont has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of commander

Miss G A de Blaquiere has been appointed a sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service

Sept 30

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Lieutenant Harold Newall Watson has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 29th September, 1907.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Claude Lombard Woollard has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 7th June, 1907

Sub-Lieutenant Alexander Henderson has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Dated 28th September, 1907

ADMIRALTY—Oct 1

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903—Captain Charles Arbuthnot Christian has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request. Dated 28th September, 1907. Captain Frederick Tower Hamilton, M V O, Ad-C, has this day been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in His Majesty's fleet

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, viz :—Evelyn Roy Edmunds, Vernon Saumarez Butler, Harold Fisher Alderton, Henry Dale Gill, Lancelot Percy Freyberg, Gordon Campbell, David Crauford Pillans, Hubert Osmond Wanton, Patrick Stewart Erskine Maxwell, Douglas Henry Vernon Wilson, Harry Ringham Jermain, Cecil Edward Brooke, Henry Percy Boxer, Robert Gregory Maze Durrant Hunt, Henry William Gregory, Alfred Edwin Sumner Tanner, Reginald Burnard Darke and Roger Vincent de Halpert

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—Carpenter Lieutenant William Harper Bevn has this day been placed on the Retired List. The Reverend William Neville Martin, B A, has this day been appointed a Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet

ADMIRALTY—Oct 2

Chief Carpenter Michael Byrne has been promoted to the rank of Carpenter Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st Oct

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

Sub-Lieutenant George Francis Snape to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st October

ADMIRALTY—Oct 3

Assistant Paymaster Augustus Elliott Tabuteau has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in H s Majesty's Fleet for service in Chilun. Dated 2nd October

The undermentioned Engineer Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in His Majesty's Fleet—Percy George Drake Dated 1st October, Lewis Jones Watson Dated 1st October, Percy Wheeler Dated 2nd October

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Senior Engineer Alexander Morrison has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Retired Chief Engineer Dated 20th September

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL—Oct 4

Commands and Staff

Major-General Frederick W Benson, C B, from Director of Transport and Remounts at Head-Quarters, to be a Major-General in charge of Administration, vice Major-General E O Hay, C B Dated 1st October

Major-General Charles E Heath, C V O, from Brigadier-General in charge of Administration, Aldershot Command, to be Director of Transport and Remounts at Head-Quarters, vice Major-General F W Benson, C B Dated 1st October

The undermentioned Officers are granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while holding appointments as Chief Engineers Dated 5th October—Colonel Phillip T Reston, C B, D S O, Col and Noel M Lake, Colonel Cecil V Wingfield-Stratford, Colonel William F H Stafford, C B

Major Reginald A Bright, Royal Artillery, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, vice Major T B Wood, Royal Artillery Dated 23rd September

Major Aylmer R S Martin, The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Major C H de Rougemont, M V O, D S O, Royal Artillery Dated 1st October

Captain and Brevet Major Arthur C Daly, The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment, to be a Brigade-Major, vice Major J H W Pollard, The Royal Scots Fusiliers Dated 27th September

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY

Royal Horse Guards, Charles Sackville, Lord Worsley, to be Second Lieutenant on probation, in succession to Lieutenant C H A, Marquis of Anglesey, resigned Dated 5th October

CAVALRY OF THE LINE

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards, Captain Dulse E Parry retires on ret red pay, to serve in the Imperial Yeomanry under the provisions of Article 500, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1906 Dated 5th October

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, dated 29th September,:—Horace S Sewell, vice C M Grogan, resigned

Henry E Gurney, vice H S Sewell, seconded for service under the Colonial Office

6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers Harold Arthur Gordon Walton to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant S W Webster promoted Dated 5th October

3rd Kings Own Hussars, Second Lieutenant George R Turner, from Half pay List to be Second Lieutenant, vice G C Stewart, transferred to 16th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars, with precedence above G L E Shortlock dated 23rd September

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Supernumerary Captain Richard E. Rumsden to be Captain, vice S C Barsley. Dated 17th September.

Lieutenant Billy A Morton is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health, Dated 21st September.

Captain Stanhope C Barry to be Adjutant, vice Captain R E Ramsden. Dated 17th September.

Royal Garrison Artillery Captain Hugh S Hearn is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army, Dated 18th September.

Lieutenant Alfred J R Gregory to be Adjutant and Instructor in Gunnery, vice Captain H O Hall. Dated 30th August.

FOOT GUARDS.

Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant John E Gibbs is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 6th September.

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment Lieutenant George E Weatherhead to be Captain vice C K McI Morrison, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health, and is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 8th September.

The Royal Fusiliers Gth of London Regiment, Second Lieutenant Desmond A F Needham to be Lieutenant, vice S E W Waller, placed on retired pay. Dated 18th September.

The King's Liverpool Regiment, Captain and Brevet Major Herbert A Porter, D S O, is seconded for service with the West African Regiment Dated 21st September

Supernumerary Captain Reginald P Fox to be Captain vice Brevet Major H A Porter, D S O Dated 21st September.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Gilbert Kennedy to be Lieutenant on augmentation Dated 29th August.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieutenant Claude W Gaitskell resigns his Commission Dated 

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1907.


## THE NEW GOVERNOR.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE took over the reins of office in Bombay yesterday morning under auspicious circumstances. Every detail of the originally arranged programme was satisfactorily gone through and His Excellency received a welcome more cordial than is customary in Eastern countries where the population is anything but demonstrative. They are not given to raising vociferous cheers for one whom they know, much less for one of whom they have only recently heard. But they turned out in thousands to welcome the new Governor, though the hour was early and the sun was hot. A brilliant gathering was present at the Bunder to greet His Excellency and there was fortunately a sufficiency of Government ships in the harbour to pronounce Bombay's importance as a seaport and a naval centre. The address of the Municipal Corporation, to which we made reference yesterday, was duly presented to His Excellency, who replied to its paragraphs in their order. It is remarkable that the keynote of Sir George Clarke's observations was precisely that of Mr. Muir Mackenzie's speech at the Municipal Hall the previous afternoon, and the same that dominated the remarks of the Prince of Wales at the Guildhall after his return from India : "Most of the problems of Indian administration admit of no immediate solution. The process must be gradual and the means adopted can be based only upon the exercise of the broadest sympathy and upon the co-operation of all races, creeds and classes, with a single eye to the progress and prosperity of the people of India." Sir George declared it to be his object to aim at promoting the prosperity and contentment of the people and of helping every good cause in the Presidency ; furthermore, of endeavouring to win the confidence and regard of all classes of the community. Sir George has set himself a task of no mean dimensions, and we trust he may be able to achieve all he hopes to, and more. It is not in mortals to command success, but the new Governor will deserve it if, as we believe he will, he strives after it on the lines foreshadowed yesterday morning.

So far as the reply to the Municipal address is concerned, we take it the Corporation will feel that His Excellency promised all he was able to,—to give them all the assistance in his power in discharging their sacred duty. It may be that Corporators have not at all times fully realised that they have undertaken a sacred duty in the conservancy of the interests of the city. And Sir George did well to remind them it is essential that full harmony and mutual understanding should exist between those whose functions touch the life of the people at many points and whose influence for good must mainly depend on unity of aim and action. It was a point the Corporation at one time lost sight of, and have only begun to show signs of appreciating within the last few months. But we may safely assume that Sir George knows more of the recent history of Bombay than seemed possible, and since his appointment, has devoted more of his time to making himself acquainted with the City and Presidency than in actual preparation for the mere voyage. Doubtless, too, he was wise in having his very capable Private Secretary sent out to meet him at Aden, for we doubt not he whiled away the tedium of the long hours spent on the Indian Ocean in discussing Bombay, its affairs and its people. It is reported that he recognised some old acquaintances who had been at Cooper's Hill with him years ago. On the subject of plague prevention it appears His Excellency is a believer in the efficacy of inoculation, and he appealed to the Corporation not to relax its efforts in this direction, as Government will have quite as much as it can grapple with in the moffusil. Educational and housing projects were also symphathetically referred to by His Excellency, who we are glad to find does not intend to leave Bombay at once, but to remain with us a few days longer that he may see more of us before proceeding to the dreary heights of Mahableshwar where idleness takes the place of life and activity.

EARLY ANGLO-INDIAN JOURNALISM. "I HAVE reason to know, Sir", said the Colonel, "that the aristocratic circles of your country quail before the name of Jefferson Brick. I should like to be informed, Sir, from your lips which of his sentiments has struck the deadliest blow—" With some variations in surroundings and personalities this exalted sentiment uttered by the Editor of the New York Rowdy Journal to Martin Chuzzlewit might seventy years previously have fallen from the lips of Hicky, the earliest expositor of Anglo-Indian Journalism, who was then engaged in tilting at official vices and vanities in Calcutta, especially those which he assumed Warren Hastings to possess. But unlike his American prototypes of Dickens' day, Hicky had no opportunity of quaffing the acceptance of these ideals in champagne and of importing to early Indian Journalism those distinctive personal traits which still characterise the profession in the States. For within two years of the nativity of the *Bengal Gazette* its Editor and Proprietor was languishing within the dingy precincts of the Calcutta Jail, and addressing plaintive appeals to his citizens and fellow subjects concerning the vindictiveness of Warren Hastings, Esq: who had procured his detention through the medium of the Sudder Court, and the obligation to pay several handsome fines in Sicca rupees. After a prolonged experience of the discomforts of prison life in the tropics, during which his press was seized and his paper suppressed. Hicky regained his freedom, but appears to have decided that Journalism was too dangerous a profession to be pursued in Bengal as we find him many years later petitioning his quondam persecutor for assistance in procuring an appointment in the Calcutta Market.

This is briefly, the history of the first venture in Anglo-Indian journalism. Copies of the newspaper whose vituperation stirred Hastings to vengeance may still be examined at the Calcutta Imperial Library, and the British Museum, and appropriately enough America also has a file of the *Bengal Gazette* which is one of the curiosities of San Francisco, unless it perished in the holocaust of a few years ago. Industrious compilers have already given us several perfunctory narratives of the early struggles with officialism which attended the evolution of the Fourth Estate in the East, ceased only with the unmuzling of the press by Metcalfe and Macaulay in the thirties of last century. But these publications, apart from their incompleteness, are now both venerable and rare, and as the influence of journalism has become a recognised factor in the conduct of public affairs, it is fitting that a fresh attempt should be made to recite accurately and comprehensively this interesting phase of our annuals. The *Calcutta Review*, which, in the course of its long career, has been associated with the discussion and elucidation of many topics which receive brief mention in standard histories, has undertaken this task and more than a quarter of its last issue is occupied with the early history of the Bengal Anglo-Indian papers, which brings our knowledge of their dawn to the days of the Marquis of Hastings, the first official to discern the advantages of an unfettered press. The scheme of the compilation does not err in the direction of defectiveness, as it is apparently intended to continue the relation to the present time, each of the presidencies and provinces being treated in rotation. One section of it is also to be devoted to the Vernacular Press which has expanded from the solitary newspaper of ninety years ago to thousands of prints, some of which are emulating Hicky's old-time methods of criticism and with corresponding results. Our own interest in this new literary venture is by no means apocryphal as this journal (with the exception of a Calcutta Contemporary which altered its cognomen after the Mutiny), claims to be the Nestor of Oriental public opinion and has traditions reaching back to the time when Press Censors were omnipotent and the deportation of recusant editors was a recognised official pastime. As we have stated in a previous article on the subject, Bombay was the first of the old Company's possessions to receive a printing press, that useful adjunct to progress having made its appearance on the island two and a quarter centuries ago. Calcutta, and Madras were not similarly endowed until a hundred years later. The first attempt to start one, combined with the production of a newspaper, in the Bengal Capital, was made some thirteen years before Hicky's avator as a public critic, and was promptly suppressed by the local Government : which deported the promoter of the project as an interloper and a factious and undesirable resident. For some years the new public opinion was represented by the *India Gazette* which came into existence a few months after Hicky's venture, but by the end of the eighteenth century when the Marquis Wellesley established the first censorship Calcutta had seven or eight newspapers which promised compliance with the rules promulgated by the irate Governor General. Although there had been deportations and suppressions, journalism was a profession which the officials could not extirpate, and as the gallant little administrator, who was then occupied in extending the boundaries of the Company in defiance of timorous Directors, smarted under its criticisms he determined to muzzle the press. It is apparent from his despatches and orders on the subject that he was strongly in favour of repatriating all the publicists who presumed to comment on the affairs of Government and replacing their posts by an official journal which should be conducted with circumspection under the guidance of writers in the Company's service. The idea was abandoned on the score of expense and was not revived until seventy years later when Sir William Hunter, seeking for channels to improve public opinion, made a similar recommendation, which resulted in the evolution of that amorphous entity, the Press Commissioner.

Wellesley's Press regulations were continued by his successor, the first Earl of Minto, who was equally hostile to free criticism whether from newspapers or Missionaries, and his altercations with the latter were productive of considerable bitterness which is reflected in some of the older sketches of his rule. The Marquis of Hastings began his pro-consulship by re-affirming the Press restrictions, and extending them to "all original works," the publication of which was forbidden until they had received the imprimatur of the official who combined the offices of Chief Secretary and Censor. The new charter, however, which received the assent of the House of Commons at this period, resulted in the influx of much Episcopal and Missionary talent, some of which was devoted to developing the latent possibilities of the Press. The leader of the movement was a Scotsman, Dr. Bryce, who acquired one of the local journals and opened a campaign against the Censor and all his pretensions. For the next five years a good deal of the Governor-General's time seems to have been occupied in deciding the incessant disputes between Dr. Bryce and his Chief Secretary, and until in 1818 Lord Hastings, tiring of the demands made upon him as arbiter, framed a fresh decalogue for the newspapers. The censorship was eliminated and so long as editors observed the new commandments, which did not err in the direction of leniency, they were permitted to manufacture public opinion without official intervention. This semi-emancipation of the Calcutta journals was accomplished without the consent of the Court of Directors who, on being made acquainted with it, drafted a despatch to the Marquis directing its cancellation, but the Board of Control, which then supervised Oriental affairs, suppressed the mandate which never crossed the seas, and local journalism was temporarily released from its official fetters. The manacles were re-applied a few years later, and how that was accomplished will be described in future instalments of the story which at present terminates with Lord Hastings' modification of the Press policy of his predecessors and the appearance of the earliest Vernacular journals. The tournaments of these old Anglo-Indian Knights of the Pen with the captious officialism of their times make an inspiriting narrative which should be perused and appreciated by modern journalists whose paths are beset with pleasantness and peace instead of the terrors of censorship and the liability to deportation, although the Marquis of Hastings has bequeathed as a statute, under which the latter penalty may still be applied to disloyal writers and orators who preach the gospel of sedition, an occupation in which the worst of them are at present receiving the active co-operation of a Member of the British Parliament.

THE S. P. G. MISSIONS. WE can strongly recommend the annual report of the S. P. G. Missions in the Bombay Diocese to those who are not aware of the extent of the work carried on by that organisation. The volume is a large one and deals with many matters in detail, into which it is impossible to enter here, but one or two matters call for further prominence. As with individuals so with organisation of all kinds, dark times come and the Bombay Branch of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts experienced many dark days at the beginning of 1906. For two years the Society had been working with insufficient helpers, and the year opened not only without any prospect of relief but with the knowledge that the Senior Missionary was about to retire, Canon Ledgard had served for forty-three years in India and could claim to be one of the longest European residents in Bombay, for there must be few who arrived earlier than 1862. The loss, however, was not merely sentimental, for Canon Ledgard had been a keen worker and his translation of the Apocrypha into Urdu was no mean task. It was not till later in the year that fresh workers came out to fill up the gaps in the ranks, and many changes necessarily followed. Despite difficulties, however, the work progressed and the year saw the completion and consecration of three new churches, at Sonai, in the Ahmednagar District, at Kolhapur and at Hubli : and in regard to the last named it is interesting to note that local Native Christians contributed Rs. 868 towards the building fund. Another notable event of the year was the ordination of three students of Bishop's College, Poona. The Bishop allows the college to continue at his residence at Poona until suitable buildings have been erected in Bombay, but all preparations are ready and the building and transference of the College to Bombay are expected to commence in the near future. One of the hopes of the Society is the advent of a Lady Doctor and nurse to open a dispensary for women and children at one of the centres of the Ahmednagar Mission, while a scheme for the development of the Society's work in Bombay City has been drawn up. The Society has now in this Diocese 7,577 baptized Christians which exceeds the previous year's total by one hundred. The increase may not seem large, but a very considerable increase in the number of communicants goes to show the influence the Society obtains when its work has once obtained a foothold. The Society maintains seventeen boarding schools, nine for boys and eight for girls, and these have 694 pupils. In addition are sixty-five day schools with 1,267 pupils. These institutions are conducted by 83 Christian masters and 34 Christian mistresses with 23 non-Christian masters and one non-Christian mistress. An invitation is issued in the report for those who are interested to visit the schools and missions, and many who read the report will be glad to further their knowledge of the Society.

THE GOVERNOR'S MOVEMENTS. HIS Excellency the Governor will receive the Chamber of Commerce's address at 4 p.m., this (Saturday) afternoon, at Government House, Malabar Point. His Excellency will afterwards distribute the prizes at the Gymkhana Mounted Sports. He will not leave Bombay to-night, as originally intended, but will remain here a few days longer.

THE Bishop of Bombay who returned to India by yesterday's mail will preach at the Cathedral tomorrow evening.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Yetorofu Maru" left Noji for Hong Kong yesterday.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's Mail steamer "Oriental" were General Sir Edward and Lady Elliott, Sir Thomas Parkins and the Hon. W. A. Ingles.

UMAR HAYAT KHAN of Tiwana sums up a long letter to the "Civil and Military Gazette" on the cause of unrest, in the following pithy sentences :—1. The creation of a larger supply than demand of educated natives ; 2. The absence of technical and industrial institutions ; 3. The want of restriction on the numbers of pleaders enrolled ; 4. The unrestricted license of the Press ; 5. Indiscriminate oratory ; 6. Last, but not least, the absence of religious and moral instructions.

AN old soldier who was sent for trial to Birmingham on a charge of falsely representing himself as the next-of-kin of two deceased soldiers, and attempting to obtain military pay due to them, remarked : "It only shows what a smart lot they are at the War Office. They are only a lot of old washerwomen." He is said to have obtained £116 in one case.

MME. CALVE, who has arrived at New York on board the Cunard liner "Pannonia," spent most of her spare time during the voyage, the "Tribune" says, in making rag dolls for the children in the steerage. Before the ship reached New York one of the children came aft to thank her for the gifts. Two of the dolls were raffled, and fetched £53.

The Moulton (Lincolnshire) Parish Council, in letting the Crown farm of 750 acres recently offered to them by Earl Carrington, have selected several capable and thrifty young men as tenants. Thirteen houses will be provided for small holders, and with a view of settling families on the land, the council have required that these houses shall be occupied either by married persons or by tenants "who intend to marry and settle on the land." Six of the tenants chosen are eligible bachelors, who will have to provide themselves with wives in order to fulfil the conditions proposed.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

### SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE.

### Mr. Keir Hardie.

### HOME POLITICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

One of the last acts and by no means the least important performed by Sir George Sydenham Clarke previous to his departure from England was to obey a summons to Balmoral where, on Saturday, he was received in audience by His Majesty and "Kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of Bombay." The Court Circular in announcing the fact mentions that the Equerry-in-Waiting (Colonel Sir Arthur Davidson) and the Master of the Household were in attendance. The Prime Minister was at the Castle as Minister in attendance on the King, but apparently he did not assist at the interesting ceremony. Sir George spent the week-end at his Majesty's Highland residence as the guest of the Sovereign, and on Monday returned South. On Tuesday Sir George was banquetted at the United Service Club, the company being presided over by Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Frederick Richards who will be remembered in Bombay as a former Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian Squadron, and including Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, General Sir Bevan Edwards, General Miles, Mr. E. H. Spender, Mr. H. S. Trower, Admiral Sir Reginald Custance, Sir William White, General Sir Edwin Collen, Admiral Sir George Morant, Major-General J. S. Ewart, Lieutenant-General Sir C. W. H. Douglas, Colonel G. F. Ellison, General O'Callaghan, General Sir O'Moore Creagh, Captain W. C. M. Nicholson, R. N., Major F. Lyon, Captain N. B. Lindsay, Captain J. R. Chancellor, Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle, Admiral Sir James Bruce and Admiral Sir T. S. Jackson.

It may interest your readers to see the menu, which was not without local colour.

Huitres Royale.
Consommé a la Cambridge.
Filet de Sole a la Joinville.
Blanchailles au Paprika.
Ris de Veau a la Toulouse.
Noisettes de Mouton a la Maintenon.
Perdreaux Roti Sur Canape
Salade a la Francaise.
Bombe Glace a la "U. S. C."
Croutes a la Indienne Bombay Ducks.

Vins. Chablis Sherry. Liebfraumilch. Perrier Jouet 1895. Liqueurs (Varies). Port (Taylor's 1887). There were only two speeches, but from what I hear of them it is a pity that, as the Press was not represented, a full report cannot be given. The Chairman in proposing the health of the guest dwelt on the extended range of Sir George Clarke's knowledge, thought, experience and activities which, combined with his splendid abilities, make him the exceptional man he is. I must mention one point upon which Sir Frederick Richards laid stress, namely, Sir George Clarke's grasp was of naval, military and general defence, he being, what is rarely the case, equally a master in each of the three departments. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm and Sir George made what I am told was a very impressive reply. Mr. Haldane, M.P., Sir Robert Giffen, Sir Mackenzie Dalzell Chalmers, Sir Norman Lockyer, Sir Mackenzie Wallace, General Stirling, and Mr. G. E. Buckle were amongst those who participated in the complimentary dinner recently given to Sir George Clarke at the Athenæum Club under the presidency of Mr. Morley. The new Governor had a great send-off at Victoria Station, amongst those who assembled to wish him "bon voyage" being Lady Clarke, Colonel Ellison (representing Mr. Haldane, who is in Scotland) Lord Lamington, Sir James L. Mackay, Mr. A. C. Corbett, M. P., Admiral Sir Thomas Sturges Jackson, Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, Sir John Cockburn, Lieutenant-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, Lieutenant-General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., Sir Manchorjee Bhownaggree, Major-General the Hon. Sir Reginald Talbot, Governor of Victoria, and the Hon. Lady Talbot, Major-General Sir Reginald Hart, V.C., and Lady Hart, Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle and the Hon. Lady Fremantle, Mr. Taverner, Agent-General for Victoria, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick Richards, Captain Ottley, R.N., Sir George Clarke's successor as Secretary to the Imperial Defence Committee, Captain Nicholson, Mr. C. E. Bright, C.M.G., General D. O'Callaghan, Captain Muirhead Collins, C.M.G., (representing the Commonwealth of Australia), Colonel Childers, and others. Sir G. Clarke, who is accompanied by Captain Solly-Flood, Aide-de-Camp, and by Dr. Coghill, was heartily cheered as the train left the station for Dover en route for Marseilles.

MR. KEIR-HARDIE.

A telegram from Calcutta in this morning's *Tribune* says that "much amusement" has been created in that city by the "extraordinary scare which has been raised in the London Press concerning the visit of Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P." If this means that the "scare" has been got up by the London Press the statement is not correct. The "scare", if that is the right word to use, was not manufactured by the papers ; it was quite spontaneous, and the London journals in condemning *una voce* the utterances and conduct attributed to the somewhat discredited leader of the Independent Labour party merely interpreted the views of all classes of the public, with the insignificant exception of the wilder sort of Socialists. This outburst of indignation will, it may be hoped, not be lost on the Bengal agitators who, if they are not wilfully blind, must realise that Mr. Morley in the stand he has made against sedition has practically the whole country behind him. What immediately gave rise to the universal demand for Mr. Keir Hardie's expulsion from the disaffected districts in Bengal were the statements made in two Reuter telegrams, one dated Monday and the other Tuesday. In the earlier of these messages we were told that the Bengali newspapers ascribe to Mr. Keir Hardie statements to the effect that the condition of Eastern Bengal is worse than that of Russia, and that the atrocities committed by officials would, if they were known, evoke more horror in England than the Turkish outrages in Armenia. In the second telegram mention is made of a speech delivered at Barisal in which he is said to have promised to do his best in making India a self-governing colony like Canada. What was good for the Canadians, he is reported to have added, must be good for the Indians. The telegram goes on to say :—"The 'Englishman' and the 'Indian Daily News' condemn Mr. Hardie's tour as very mischievous. The 'Daily News' says : 'To talk of Armenian horrors in connection with Eastern Bengal shows an amazing lack of the sense of proportion'." In reply to inquiries telegraphed by the *Daily Mail*, Mr. Keir Hardie describes the statements as to Russia and Armenia quoted above as fabrications, and he adds :—"I said that the prohibition of meetings, ect., reminded me of Russia ; and the violation of Hindu women by Mahomedan rowdies [reminded me] of Armenia ; and that Colonial Government was the ultimate goal." Mr. Keir Hardie's explanations are regarded by many people as quibbling, and if the authorities should think it advisable to bundle him out of the country, public opinion here will heartily endorse their action. At the headquarters of the Independant Labour Leegue there seems to be a disposition to disclaim sympathy with Mr. Keir Hardie's doings in India, and I hope that Mr. Shackleton the acting leader of the Liberal group, a level-headed man, will speak out. He at any rate cannot agree with Mr. Keir Hardie or with another of his colleagues, Mr. Macpherson, one of the members for Preston. Mr. Macpherson says :—"I have been under Mr. Keir Hardie's leadership two years, and know that if he found oppression and tyranny in India—which he would find, for I have seen it—if he saw what many of us have seen in India, that great big soul of his would almost burst in his efforts to denounce it in every shape and form. Whatever has happened I want to say that the Labour movement is a movement essentially above any party, creed, nation, or colour."

The Lascars will be pleased or rather amused to hear this and one would like to know on what grounds Mr. Macpherson poses as an authority on Indian "tyranny." Various persons connected with India have been giving their views on the Keir Hardie affair and one of them, the Hon. M. De P. Webb, Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, contributes an article of a column in length on the subject to the *Mail*. Mr. Webb concludes :—"Exhibitions by Labour members such as those in which Mr. Keir Hardie is now indulging make it quite obvious that new machinery must be devised—and that, too, quickly—in order to carry on the affairs of the Empire. It is impossible to believe that great Imperial problems can be solved by a Parliament of over six hundred members, not 10 per cent. of whom have had personal experience of tropical administration This, however, as Mr. Kipling would say, is another question." Yes, it is another question and one that will not be settled quite so "quickly" as Mr. Webb supposes. To revert to Mr. Keir Hardie, if he should still be in India when this letter arrives, may I call his attention to the following extract from a Sydney telegram reporting the disgust caused in Australia by his antics in Bengal : "The Labour party do not look forward with pleasure to his coming visit, as they fear that a similar display of blatant ignorance by this self-styled 'comrade' will discredit their cause here." Evidently if there is to be deportation they would like it to be in the direction of England and not Australiawards.

HOME POLITICS.

When, owing to the action of the House of Lords the Government had to abandon their Scottish Land Bill, it was the universal belief of Liberals that the Conservatives had done for themselves north of the Tweed, in other words, that at the next general election scarcely any Unionist would be returned in Scotland, except for the Universities. Whether the Liberals have changed their minds in the interval I cannot say—I do not think they have—but if we are to believe the Scottish correspondent who in the "Times" of Wednesday reviews the political situation in North Britain, they are mistaken in their belief. He even goes so far as to say that a reaction "quite as formidable as that caused by Mr. Gladstone's conversion to Home Rule has set in" as the result of the "wide-spread alarm" caused by much of the Government's legislative programme so far as Scotland is concerned. According to this writer the agriculturists of Scotland do not want the Small Holders Bill and the small investors universally condemn the Land values Bill. Another thing has helped to awaken that Conservatism which is frequently associated with old-fashioned Radicalism in Scotland, namely, the aggressiveness of the Socialists whose sins will be visited on the Liberals. "It is certain," says the *Times* contributor, "that the inevitable crusade against Socialism will make much more rapid strides north of the Tweed than south of it, because the middle-class is now genuinely alarmed by the 'thin end of the wedge' argument which is legitimately urged by Unionist critics of the Ministry." On the other hand, so representative a Conservative as Lord Stanley, in a speech at Preston on Monday declared that the Socialism to be fought at the next election was "Socialism in its worst from and not that Socialism which as a party they were all prepared to accept." He went on to say that they should, as far as possible, give to every deserving man in this country something he would be able to hold, and therefore he was not an opponent of such a measure as the Small Holdings Act. He hoped this would be a success, as he believed that the more people could be interested in things they could all their own, the better it would be for the truest and best Conservatism of the country. Evidently Lord Stanley thinks, as Mr. Jesse Collings thinks, that the "inevitable crusade" will have to be conducted with care if it is not to injure the Conservative party. In defending his recent onslaught from Mr. Balfour, Mr. Jesse Collings says of Socialism that there are natural barriers against its advance, to be found mainly, if not wholly, in a wise alteration in the existing relationship between the people and the land. "These barriers have been found effective in other countries, and would be equally effective at home ; but the official Unionist policy is not favourable to their erection."

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The names of the competitors who have obtained the first eighty places in the recent examination for the Home, Indian and Colonial Services have been published. The list includes three Indians—Mr. Ardeshir Rustomji Dalal, Mr. Dhirajlal Dyabhai Nanavati, and Mr. Prabodh Chandra De—and the first named has the credit of occupying third place. Mr. Nanavati is also rather high up, twenty-second, and Mr. De is seventieth. Mr. Dalal is a Cambridge man and was, I believe, a pupil of the Fort High School, Bombay. Mr. Nanavati who also hails from the capital of the Western Presidency, received his preliminary education, if I am correctly informed, at St. Xavier's. The premier position is filled by Mr. Alfred William Hurst who entered for the Home Service only. Seven of the other successful candidates did the same. Two put their names down for the Indian and Colonial Services exclusively, and the rest for all three.

THE ENGINEERING EXHIBITION AT OLYMPIA.

The present Engineering Exhibition at Olympia is by no means an engineering exhibition in the broad sense of the term. That is to say, it is anything but general in character, and twenty such sectional exhibitions would be needed to do justice to the engineering industries of the United Kingdom. The section at present represented is, however, one of considerable importance. As an exhibition of highly ingenious machine tools it has not yet had its equal, even in sections of international exhibitions. The sawing, planing, turning, milling, grinding and polishing of iron and steel was admirably displayed. The casual visitor, not versed in the properties of automatic machine tools, well stood aghast at the regularity and consummate ingenuity of the tool-makers' art. One feature well exemplifies modern trends, and that is the universal use of electric motors for driving individual tools. There are a few other items, but these are dwarfed into comparative obscurity. A new automatic coupling for goods waggons, one or two steam engines, a few gas engines and a very interesting apparatus for recording the amount of steam used by an engine, being noticeable. The exhibition is well attended, popular lectures on engineering matters and a cafe chantant providing relaxation.

THE BOILER-MAKERS AND THE RAILWAY SERVANTS.

Of these two unions which are so prominently before the public just now, it can be said that the chances of a labour war are disappearing rapidly in the light of common sense. After first repudiating the action of their accredited representatives at the Edinburgh Conference, wiser counsels and second thoughts are prevailing. The ballot of all the members of the union, confirms, so far as published information goes the terms of the Edinburgh Conference. This therefore means that for the future there will be no more sectional strikes of the members of this union without a preliminary negotiation between the men's leaders and the Employers' Federation.

One can only wish for as happy an ending of the railway trouble. No actual developments have occurred, but there have been plenty of speeches and forecasts. The question of recognition or non-recognition of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has really swamped the question of the "all grades" movement with its comprehensive demands for increased pay and for shorter hours. The action of Mr. Richard Bell, M.P., the men's leader, is being highly praised. He is at once firm and courteous. Every Sunday he addresses mass meetings of workers at different centres, and has on each occasion refrained from inflammatory appeals or exaggeration or vilification of his opponents. In his last speech at Leicester he went so far as to say on the part of his executive that they would be willing to refer their case to arbitration. Of other declarations, Sir Charles McLaren is optimistic as to a peaceful solution. From Dublin there comes a characteristically Irish pronouncement. Speaking at a meeting of the local branches of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, the Lord Mayor who presided said that if the railway directors did not grant the men's demands the Irish members would oppose every Railway Bill in Parliament. That they are quite capable of such conduct is fully realized. But such an achievement, if persisted in, would re-act very unfavourably on navvies and those engaged in the construction of new lines. It would scarcely make an ardent Home Ruler out of the average navvy who in some cases during the construction of docks or bridges is resident in one place for a sufficient time to get a vote.

OVAL BILLIARDS.

The match on the oval billiard table between John Roberts and the Australian champion F. Weiss is still in progress. The rate of scoring is anything but phenomenal, a few breaks of a hundred having occurred during the week. Both players are improving to a marked degree and although Roberts is in arrears he has shown signs of getting accustomed to the table. A break on Wednesday night

## THE COMING RAILWAY STRUGGLE.

### CONCILIATION MORE DOUBTFUL.

### Inspectors as Union Canvassers.

### UNDUE UNION INFLUENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

The railway situation is rapidly developing, and the chances of conciliation are more remote.

Some of the Companies have notified Inspectors belonging to the Union, that unless they withdraw from it, they will be removed temporarily to lower posts to prevent them using their positions to influence the men.

LONDON, OCTOBER, 18.

Mr. Bell, speaking at St. Pancras, said that he would welcome Mr. Lloyd George or anyone intervening to prevent a strike.

## THE RAILWAY TROUBLE IN ITALY.

### Stern Measures for Strikers.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

A telegram from Rome states that the administration of the State Railways has decided to dismiss or degrade the strikers, and to grant bonuses to non-strikers.

## FLOODS IN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

### King Alfonso in the Flooded Districts.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

Torrential rains continue to fall in Central and Southern France.

King Alfonso is visiting the flood-swept districts around Malaga.

## DUTCH COLONIAL TROUBLES.

### Chiefs at Flores Surrendering.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

A telegram from the Hague states that the Dutch expedition to Flores is meeting with serious resistance.

A hundred and ninety-eight rebels were killed in a recent engagement, after which many chiefs surrendered.

## TROUBLE AT KERMAN.

### Attack on the Governor.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran, says that the Governor of Kerman telegraphs that he has been repulsed and the townspeople are attacking him.

The riots are connected with the elections for the County Council.

The disreputable element is taking advantage of the situation, and some attacked the branch of the Imperial Bank.

## INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

### Mr. Botha Explains the Government Attitude.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that General Botha, in a speech, said that the Government was doing its best to protect the small merchant against unfair Indian competition.

He regarded Asiatic immigration as one of the gravest dangers in the Transvaal.

## COPPER CRISIS IN AMERICA.

### Heavy Financial Failures.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The unfavourable condition of the copper-market in New York has led to the suspension of Otto Heinz and Company, to the failure of a leading Stock Exchange firm and to the suspension of the State Savings Bank at Butte, Montana.

The copper king, Augustus Heinz, has resigned the presidency of the Mercantile National Bank.

The failure of the old established Hamburg Bank, Haller Soehle and Co., is attributed to the state of the copper market.

## CROSBY HALL.

### City Vote for Preservation.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

The City Council has unanimously voted £1,000 towards the preservation of Crosby Hall.

## THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

### Final Act Passed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The Hague Conference has voted the final Act which will be signed to-day. It includes thirteen conventions, three declarations and five resolutions.

## NEW SUEZ CANAL DIRECTOR.

### Sir J. Ardagh's Successor.

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

Sir William Garstin has been nominated as a Director of the Suez Canal, in succession to the late Sir John Ardagh.

Mr. Keir Hardie left Simla yesterday (Friday) by train for Baroda and Bombay.

THE Almorah Company Training Manœuvres have had to be abandoned in consequence of the present drought.

## TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

### Opening of the Aerial Route.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 17.

Signor Marconi announced this morning that the wireless service between America and England and Wales would be opened at two o'clock.

The London evening newspapers publish short telegrams from America, headed: "By Wireless Telegraphy."

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The Marconi Station at Glace Bay has picked up without intending to do so a wireless telegram from Manila announcing the arrival of the "Philadelphia." The distance covered was twelve thousand miles.

## THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

### Surplus of Three Million Sterling.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The Italian Budget for 1907 has realised a surplus of at least three million sterling.

## THE WHEAT SCARCITY.

### Germany a Large Buyer.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

It is stated that Germany in largely buying wheat in the English Eastern counties which have hitherto imported German wheat.

## STORMS IN ENGLAND.

### Much Suffering Caused.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

Storms and rains have submerged many parts of the midlands and the north of England and Scotland isolating villages. The farmers are suffering severely. Wrecks and loss of life have occurred at sea.

## THE MIDDLEPARK PLATE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

The result of the Middlepark Plate which was run to-day is as follows:—

Lesbia ..... 1
Monera ..... 2
Araminta ..... 3

There were seven starters.

Won by two lengths with a head beeween second and third horses.

The betting was 3 to 1 Lesbia, 9 to 1 Monera, and 5 to 1 Araminta.

## ANTI-MILITARIST STRIKES IN FRANCE.

### Prosecution in Lyons.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18

Twenty-one persons have been committed for trial at Lyons for signing anti-militarist placards.

## SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

### Candidates Increasing.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18

There are twelve hundred Socialist candidates in the forth-coming Municipal Elections in England as compared with 722 candidates last year.

## THE GREEN PARK MEETING.

### Anti-Partition Resolution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 18.

The following two resolutions were carried at yesterday's meeting in Green Park by numbers which are estimated by the reporters of Anglo-Indian dailies at 30,000, "That this meeting once again repeats its protest against the Partition of Bengal and declines to accept it as a settled fact and resolves to continue agitation against partition until it is withdrawn and modified."

2. "Where Government has thought fit to effectuate the partition of Bengal in spite of universal protest the Bengali nation we hereby pledge and proclaim that we, as a people, shall do everything in our power to counteract the effects to the dismemberment of our Province and to maintain the integrity of our race. So help us god.

## LADAKH TRADE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

Ladakh trade report for the twelve months ending last April, to-day published here, shows a prosperous year in Central Asian business, trade passing through Ladakh having totalled thirty lakhs against twenty-seven lakhs in the previous year. Trade with Tibet increased by two lakhs of which Rs. 70,000 was due to the return of the triennial Lapchak Mission from Lhasa.

Amongst the goods brought by this mission were 363 maunds of brick tea and the Assistant Political Agent of Leh suggests that Calcutta merchants might do worse than turn attention to Ladakh where they still have an open market especially for brick tea.

In an appended statement upon Indo-Chinese and Turkistan trade via Ladakh Mr. George McCartney points out that the market for Indian tea in Chinese Turkestan is improving, adding such is the demand for this commodity that not only is it used, by natives of Yarkand and Kashgar, but it is carried as far as Ili, Urumtchi and Karashahr in spite of competition of Chinese tea which must necessarily be more acute in those regions than in Kashgarh itself.

## A CUSTOMS CIRCULAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

A Customs Circular, to-day issued here, states that in future samples of goods, not intended, for sale which are re-imported by commercial travellers into British India after duty has once been paid on them, shall be passed free of duty, provided certain conditions be fulfilled.

WHEAT is now at eight seers per rupee and other food-grains at correspondingly high prices in the Delhi Division, and this means that landless classes are already beginning to feel the pinch of scarcity, but it is less easy than in the United Provinces to assist than before they reach that stage of want which would justify the opining of State relief works, since, whereas in the United Provinces they can be profitably encouraged by takkavi advances to dig kutcha wells for watering their fields, in South East Punjab the configuration of the soil precludes this resource.

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

### Official Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Simla by a landeau at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 6th instant. His Excellency's departure from Simla will be private.

His Excellency will visit the Ellora caves, Ahmednagar, Hyderabad, Rangoon, Gokhilk, Lashio, Mandalay, Myitkyina, Bhamo, Mingun, Pagan, Yenangyaung and Prome and will arrive at Calcutta on 22nd December, 1907. The arrival at Calcutta will be private.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and party during the tour should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp" without addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour will be as follows:—

Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, Lady Ruby Elliot, Lady Violet Elliot, Miss Farquhar, Sir Louis Dane, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Foreign Secretary; Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Dunlop Smith, C. I. E., Private Secretary; Lt. Colonel V. R. Brooke, D. S. O., Military Secretary, Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Crooke Lawless, M. D., C. I. E., Surgeon Captain J. Mackenzie, Controller of the Household, Captain R. G. Jelf, A. D. C., Capt. J. E. Gibbs, A. D. C.

All communications of a mere routine nature should be sent as usual to the head-quarters of the several departments.

## MAHABLESHWAR AFTER THE RAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, OCTOBER 17.

Mahableshwar is a sufficiently delightful place in the hot weather, but it is really now quite at its best. Whilst Bombay is suffocatingly hot and steamy, up here we have summery days with a cool breeze, and a blanket at night is what one requires instead of a fan. After the rains the jungle is delightfully fresh and green and there are still little silver threads of water in the falls that, in the hot weather months, are dry bare rocks.

At the time of writing there are not many people upon the hill; those there are, are chiefly memsahibs, but most of their men folk have gone down to Bombay to welcome the New Governor, whom, I hear, we are to expect up here at the beginning of next week. With his arrival Mahableshwar will probably fill up and become gay and lively again. At present it is much like a quiet little country place at home.

Recently we have had quite a scare from plague. Wai, the large village at the bottom of the Pasarin ghaut has been practically deserted by its inhabitants, on account of the ravages of that scourge, which has decimated a formerly numerous population. Coming through Wai in a motor on the way up here, I noticed nearly every door in the village was fastened with a chain and padlock and there were no dogs and children to be seen even and altogether it reminded one vividly of Goldsmith's "Deserted village." Nearer home, too, Panchgani has suffered very severely; the plague rats came up in great numbers from the villages below and there was a disastrous epidemic. The hotels there are shut up and the sons to have migrated up here where they have been housed in various bungalows. So far the plague has not reached Mahableshwar, and it is not likely to, thanks to the timely precautions taken by our energetic Superintendent, Major Burnett I. M. S. A rat poisoning campaign has been inaugurated with much success and several thousands have paid the penalty of being—Rats.

The next step contemplated, and which is soon to be put into execution, is the shifting of the whole bazaar, which is to be moved into huts, about a mile down the Poona road, near the Hirda forest depot. An additional precaution is going to be taken as well, in the way of inoculating everyone it is possible to inoculate, and altogether with the stringent rules regarding the medical supervision for ten days of all new arrivals on the hill, it is unlikely that plague will really visit us and we are not seriously alarmed, as we know that all possible precautions are being taken.

What is much more alarming and annoying to the Memsahib than the fear of plague is the Butcher's combine. These worthy people, seeing a good chance of profit, all agreed to put up their prices exorbitantly, but the movement has been nipped in the bud by the Superintendent who has requested everybody to boycott the butchers and get their meat from the club, till they come to their senses again.

Notwithstanding, life's little worries of this description, I d'ont think anyone regrets leading the simple life in Mahableshwar, far away from the heat and dust and bustle of Bombay. It is delightfully quiet up here and a good preparation for the rush and racket of the cold weather season in Bombay. There are generally a few sets of tennis in the afternoon, and a few couples on the golf-links, but there is no crowd, and one can go round in one's time quite comfortably. The weather is ideal for picnics, too, and from the west side of the hill, the sunsets are magnificent; though they are now beginning to be spoilt by the heavy mists that sometimes come up. We have not yet started fires in the evenings, but expect to before the month is out, and have had our chimneys cleaned and put in order in readiness for a "cold snap".

The roads are very smart looking now. The edges have all been neatly dug out and the white stones have been re-white washed, and the whole effect is very trim and neat; the red dust, too, is much better than it was in the hot weather, a great saving to our dresses! After the rains the sides are little dangerous for horses as the mud on the top is still soft and slippery and one has to be very careful when going round corners.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Godfrey is posted as Political Agent, Dir, Swat, and Chitral.

Mr. Hamilton Calder acts as Consular Agent for France and the United States at Chittagong.

Captain Jacob is posted an Commandant of the Border Military Police, Peshawar.

Captain Crosthwaite is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar Sub-Division.

Captain Trevor is posted as First Assistant Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

Captain Shakespear is posted as Second Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.

Captain MacPherson is posted as First Assistant, Resident, Kashmir.

Captain Garrat is posted as Assistant to the Resident, Kashmir.

Colonel Chenevix Trench as Political Agent, Zhob.

Captain James, as Assistant Political Agent. Zhob.

Captain Gough, as Political Agent, Loralai.

Major Pinhey, as Resident Gwalior.

Major Windham as Political Officer with Sardar Muhammed Ayub Khan and in charge of the ex-Amir Muhamad Yakub Khan.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col. Pease is granted temporary rank of Colonel whilst holding the appointment of Inspector-General of Civil Veterinary Department.

IT is understood that on relief by Mr. Volkers in the post of Secretary to the Railway Board next week Mr. Ogden is likely to be placed upon special duty in connection with the reorganisation of South Indian Railways and the introduction of the Consulting Engineers' abolition arrangements.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for additional railways to be undertaken in the United Provinces as relief works in case of need, and a location survey has been sanctioned to this end of a railway from Allahabad through Mustafabad and Rai Bareilly to either Unao or Cawnpore with a Branch from Rai Bareilly to Dalman. This railway will be important as affording both a direct line between Allahabad and Lucknow and also an additional route between Cawnpore and Allahabad. The survey will be undertaken by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

## EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

### Interesting Exhibition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, OCTOBER 18.

The Mysore Educational Exhibition was opened here this morning, by His Highness the Maharaja. There were present in the Shamiana the British Resident Mr. Williams, Mr. Madhava Rao, the Dewan of Mysore and many other dignified guests. On the Maharaja taking his seat, Mr. Bhabha, Inspector-General of Education, Mysore, President of the Exhibition, delivered an address of which the following are extracts:—"The idea of having an educational section of the Dasara exhibition was first suggested to me only so recently as the last week of August. In that week the Madras Department, held the first educational exhibition in the history of the Education Department in India of which the chief attraction was a large collection of exhibits of work of pupils of English schools received from the Board of Education in England, and the London County Council. The Dewan happily asked me to ascertain if the Madras Department would kindly lend some or all of the British Exhibits for our exhibition. I am glad to say that the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, most cordially responded to my request and the Board of Education in England cabled their permission to lend us the British exhibits. There were many valuable exhibits sent by the Board to Madras, which were not received in time for the Madras Exhibition, but which will be exhibited in Mysore for the first time in India. In addition to the British exhibits received from Madras I have placed in the exhibition a collection of manual training models presented to the Mysore Department during my tour by the London County Council, also a large collection of drawings, designs, models and specimens of hand work presented by the Education Committee of Leeds and Bradford, and a collection of nature study paintings sent to me by Mr. T. S. Dymond, His Majesty's inspector for Nature Study. I hope the exhibition will show our teachers how greatly the ideals and methods of educationists in Europe and America have altered in matters relating to elementary education during the past twenty years, how children from the time of infancy are taught to observe accurately and express their ideas of what they observe in works, drawings or paintings, how nature study has become the basis of all early education, how the eye and hand are trained first in the kindergarten and later by constructive work which after the age of ten takes the form of agriculture in rural schools and of wood, metal, and machine work in town schools, how the aim is to combine with accurate observation and clear reasoning, a well developed body, healthy self, activity and resourcefulness and will power which can only be acquired by a scientific manual training. I would mention the excellent nature study drawings and paintings, clay models, needlework, lace-work and embroidery. The exhibits relating to all sections of domestic economy including cookery, housewifery, laundry work, the records of school journeys and school work.

"In every subject taught, the time-tables of the London County Council Schools and the schemes of science and other courses were received from England. Then we have the models of wood and metal work of London Schools along with Swedish models as adopted and developed in the Boston Normal School for the teachers of Sloyd exhibits of handwork, from the model Primary School at Virarajapet and other Schools in Coorg show what can be done by children in an Indian school. The exhibition, from the Hindustani Girls Schools of Mysore give promise of great improvements in the near future. In connection with the exhibition, short series of lectures on interesting subjects will be delivered in the hall of the Maharaja's College, Magic Lantern exhibitions of educational subjects will be held on three nights and demonstration classes showing the methods of instructing deaf mutes and the blind will be held on two afternoons in the same place."

The Maharaja made a brief reply. He said that Mr. Bhabha's description of the Nature of the Exhibition relieved him of the necessity of saying many words. It was apparent that Mr. Bhabha had got together a fine variety of interesting exhibits and he was sure that everybody who visited the exhibition would receive much pleasure and instruction in what they would see. He congratulated Mr. Bhabha on getting up such an exhibition at such short notice and expressed thanks to the Madras Government for lending many valuable exhibits. He then declared the Exhibition open, and hoped that it would, in future, form a feature of the annual Dasserah Programme.

The Maharaja then went round and inspected the exhibition with a few of his personal friends. The Exhibition will be thrown open to the public this afternoon.

## A DEADLOCK IN DELHI MARKET.

### Removed by Tactful Settlement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, OCTOBER 18.

The Delhi piecegoods market has for several days past been seriously disorganized by a dispute concerning commission between Marwari wholesale agents and the Artias or Indian brokers of Delhi who together act as intermediary links between imporiting firms and Indian district buyers or distributors to petty dealers. It is customary for Artias to receive from Marwaris commission on realization of sales, usually 2½ per cent. of which the former retain a fraction, usually one per cent., paying the balance as gratuity to district buyers. But the market practice having lapsed into irregular conditions by Artias refunding to district buyers varying private percentages of from three quarters to one and a half per cent and to extra demands on Marwaris including those of servants or others for dastoori the latter (Marwaris) suggested to Artias arranging a fixed net commission with no refund to district buyers or pending satisfactory amelioration of the present conditions. Artias have refused to supply goods, hence a deadlock ensued.

In view of Delhi piecegoods market being secondary in importance to Bombay only and to the occurrence of Dasera or Hindu Pooja festival, when sales attain their highest figure the matter was referred by the disputants to Mr. James Currie as President of the Chamber of Commerce who to-day arranged a meeting of all concerned with an equivalent of the Board of Trade in India i.e. the Local Government as represented by the Deputy Commissioner. Thanks to the patience and tact of Mr. R. C Humphreys a mutually satisfactory arrangement was arrived at on a basis that the customary standard rate of commission of two and a quarter per cent. will be allowed as previously by Marwaris and Artias will not, under a penalty, refund more than one per cent. to district buyers. Business is resumed from to-day and one understands that the arrears of trade will be overtaken.

## THE WEEK'S WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

The Rainfall report to-day, published for the seven days ending yesterday morning, shows that on the 11th a shallow depression entered the Andaman Sea from the East and passed westward to the North Madras Coast where it was gradually filling up at the end of the week. This depression caused general rain in Tenasserim and on the North-Madras and Orissa Coast during the days when the depression was in their neighbourhood. The first disturbance of the cold weather type has appeared in the extreme north of India and caused rain and snow in Kashmir and thunderstorms with hail in the Punjab and Himalayas. The snowfall, while not unusual at this time of the year on the higher ranges seldom occurs at an elevation of 8,500 feet as it did this year at Sonemarg and Gulmarg.

In the rest of the country the weather was dry, except that fairly well distributed rainfall occurred in Upper Burma on the 14th and 15th, light local rainfall in Assam and the north Central District of North-East India on the 11th and 12th, and a few isolated falls in the south of India throughout the week.

THE *Indian Daily News* understands that the draft Bill for the suppression of Seditious Meetings had the cordial approval of all Local Governments, who insist upon such a measure being put on the Indian Statute Book.

# CURRENT TOPICS.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

(BY A FREE LANCE.)

THE CINEMATOGRAPH.

I WENT to the opening night of the Cinematograph. Moreover, I paid for my seat, so what I have to say is not the word of the free-seat representative. In this connection I have never been able to understand why theatre managers and concert givers do not send me free-seats. Many many months ago I pointed out in the press the immense desirability of their doing so, but somehow or other my remarks did not seem to impress them. Apparently they were not anxious to conciliate me by awarding me a couple of the best stalls free of charge. It may be that they were rightly advised that whether I paid for my seat or got it for nothing, I should write just in the same way of what I saw. Still of course, we are all human. My remarks regarding the Cinematograph may therefore be taken as perfectly unbiassed. Along with a friend I attended the third performance on Monday night, from 10 to 11, and we both thought it a very good show. The tent is most tastefully got up, with plush seats for the plutocrats, and quite comfortable and much cooler chairs, at one rupee each, one of which I occupied. There was a very good audience indeed, especially in the more expensive parts of the house. The four and eight anna seats were not very well filled, but as soon as our native friends get to know of the show that will be more than remedied. It is one of the clearest and least shaky cinematographs I have had the pleasure of seeing. The Arabian Magician and the episode of the hat wrongly taken away from the barber's shop, were very good films indeed. One could wish that in cinematograph displays there were fewer pursuits across mountains and through streams, in which everyone travels at about 1,000 miles an hour.

THE GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL.

There is a fatal sameness about the arrival of Princes and Governors in Bombay, which makes them rather tame affairs. This morning's spectacle possessed all the usual features, including the entire lack of enthusiasm displayed by the public. There were a few stragglers along the route to the Secretariat, but I doubt very much whether, if even the German Emperor were to land, there would be anything like a crowd. By far the biggest turn-out numerically was on the arrival of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji almost a year ago. Our new Governor began well by landing practically to the minute. I preferred not to be in the shamiana, but apparently the presentation of the address took a considerable time. One could have wished that His Excellency had been accompanied by Lady Clarke, for her presence would have lent much to the graciousness of the scene. Their Lordships of the High Court were dressed like ordinary mortals and not in the full dress which they have worn on recent occasions and which is certainly most inappropriate to the blazing sun of an October morning. Once again I feel constrained to ask—why do people insist on wearing the ugly and uncomfortable tall hats? If Sir George Clarke would only abolish tall hats and black frock coats, I am sure we would all be grateful to him. If a frock coat must be worn, let it be grey. Apart from these trivial matters, the new Governor comes at a parlous time. The spectre of famine comes closer every day and grows more grave. To-morrow the editor of a well-known native paper is to be tried for seditions Sir George Clarke will have no easy time, but his past record leads us to expect that he will meet and overcome all the difficulties that may be in his way. Here is a most successful and honourable tenure of office to our new Governor.

GYMKHANA SPORTS.

We have had two of the three days of the Gymkhana annual sporting meeting, and they have been most successful. Everything has gone like clockwork without a hitch of any sort. The only thing I have to complain of is the rink on the programmes which comes off freely on the fingers. This, however, is a small matter. The tent-pegging for ponies yesterday was very good indeed and the number of pegs taken in the first run quite remarkable. The dash of the Wanderers' Team in the tent-pegging by sections in echelon was splendid, and they well deserved their win. On the first day the Balaclava Melee was the most amusing item. One competitor was evidently suffering from colour blindness as he succeeded in disposing of two of his own side in no time. Yesterday the jumping for horses attained a very high standard. The middle jump was a formidable four feet high affair. Mr. T. L. Roberts' "Chortler" is a magnificent "leaper" and a grand horse to look at. In addition to those placed, Mr. Barraclough's "Donald" and Mr. Scott-Ris's "Playboy" jumped very well. Mr. Henderson Grey was ubiquitous and indefatigable and had a large number of competent assistants. I ought to add that it would have taken a very good couple indeed to beat Mrs. McCausland and Mr. Moore in the Affinity Race. Mr. Moore stands a very good chance of winning the Stewart Aggregate Cup. The meeting concludes on Saturday, when the prizes will be presented, as also the prizes for the Golf Week competitions by the new Governor.

SLACK TIMES.

There is singularly little to write about this week and, but for the Mad Sports, I don't remember knowing Bombay so dull. Of course a great many people are away at Mahableshwar and Matheran and more will be going when the High Court vacation begins. But this is certainly the dullest time of the year. Football is over till next rains, the cricket season is practically at an end, hunting has not begun, and the ground is getting too hard for golf. There is little or nothing to do after office hours. I was very glad to hear that the first practice of the Philharmonic was well attended, but there is certainly room for others. There was, I am told, quite an exceptionally large turn out of tenors, which is a very good sign. Of course there are tenors and tenors, but in the old days, even of the latter kind, four was a good turn out. This is a very good time to get recruits in when there is so little else for them to do. However, in a few weeks more, we shall be in the swing of the cold weather doings, with weekly meetings at Mahalaxmi, hunting twice a week, dances, theatres (I hope), dinner parties (too many of them), and afternoon teas at the Club. For myself, I prefer the rains, except when they conduct themselves as they did this year. In addition to the pervading dullness, most people are feeling just a trifle tired of Bombay and there is a lot of—I think it is called—"second day fever" about.

THE TEMPORARY GOVERNOR.

I do not think many, outside the Civil Service, will agree with the wish expressed in the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie's speech at the Corporation tea-party. That wish, as I understood it, was that billets like that of the Governorship of Bombay might be given to members of the Civil Service. That mighty octopus has already far too much within its grasp, and the fact that the Viceroy and the Governors of Bombay and Madras do not belong to its ranks is a very great safeguard indeed. The Indian Civil Service is a magnificent service, but it is a service full of tradition, convention, and red tape. These are all very useful things in their way but it would never do to have them absolute masters. Fresh blood, with power to assert itself, is much wanted, and that is why it is so desirable that these high officials should not be Indian Civilians. The great majority of the Indian Civil Service bear the stamp of their service upon them. It is a very honourable stamp, but rather too typical to be of great power. It has always seemed to me that the best Civilians are those who show but little trace of the heaven-born. I well remember sitting outside the dining room at the Connaught Hotel, Poona. It was about 7 p. m. and I heard a man and woman descend the stairs behind me with a good deal of fuss. They went into the dining-room and apparently they had ordered early dinner, which was not quite ready. The man shouted loudly for the butler and when a boy at last appeared, addressed him as follows: "Do you know who I am?" The boy did not,—such is fame! 'I am Mr.—and I am the Collector of—so now you understand." Nice gentle modest fellow! He got his dinner, but he made himself objectionable to everyone in the hotel, and I was sorry for his wife. Such types are very rare indeed, and the members of the Civil Service are a splendid body of men noted for their unstinted hospitality. But their view is too one-sided to make them good Governors.

# ARRIVAL OF SIR GEORGE CLARKE.

## BRILLIANT RECEPTION IN BOMBAY.

## PAGEANTRY AND SPEECHES.

## INTERESTING CEREMONIAL.

Amid every manifestation of popular acclaim His Excellency Brevet-Colonel the Honourable Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E. F. R. S., R. E., landed in Bombay yesterday morning amid surroundings the beauty and brilliance of which have rarely been excelled in the official annals of India. It is forty years since Sir George Clerk became Governor of Bombay, and the Apollo Bunder has vastly changed between the date of his coming and that of his distinguished successor, Sir George Clarke. Times have changed too, and notwithstanding the long drawn-out talk of "unrest," probably no Governor of Bombay has entered the Presidency City under more felicitous conditions than did the author of "Imperial Defence" yesterday. The warm early morning sun the glistening waters, the crowd of snug officials the smiling damsels, the brilliant soldiery, the stilly streets—everything seemed to tell of the commercial prosperity and political calm which are now the key-notes of life on this side of the Peninsula. Sir George Clarke must have noticed all this with much gratification, and it must be a source of no inconsiderable mental complacency that he comes to rule over this vast Presidency at a time when, paradoxical as it may seem, Bombay is the least disaffected outpost of the King's dominions. From Newfounland to Cape Town the various integral parts of the Empire have their little struggles and crises, but Bombay is happily serene—religiously, politically, racially serene! We can only hope that during the five years which Sir George Clarke will spend amongst us the horizon will continue as unclouded as it is to-day, and that the, alas! familiar spectre of famine will turn out to be less formidable than is at present feared.

If it is true that the happiest lives are the most uneventful, it is to be hoped that the years of the Governorship of Sir George Clarke may be as peaceful as is 1907. It is improbable, of course, that His Excellency will have the honour of welcoming an Heir-Apparent to the Throne to India, but it is by no means improbable that a future King-Emperor may visit Bombay during the next five years. Little Prince Edward, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, is now once more at Osborne (he having spent the holidays at Balmoral) and it is anticipated that next year he will make a tour of the Empire, and a visit to Bombay is by no means unlikely. Prince Edward will be fourteen on June 23rd next, and his father was the same age when he left the white walls of England on board the *Bacchante* for his three years' voyage round the world, in company with his elder brother, the late Prince Clarence of Avondale. In May 1883 the young Prince was made midshipman of the *Canada* stationed in North American and West Indian waters. So it is more than possible that the new Governor of Bombay will have the honour of welcoming a future British monarch to India in the course of the next five years. However, as Prince Edward's next brother has not yet gone to Osborne, it is probable that the world tour of the Prince of Wales's sons will be deferred till 1909.

Before leaving England Sir George Clarke was received by the King at Balmoral and kissed hands on his appointment to the Governorship of Bombay. Lady Clarke was present at the station to see her husband off. There was a great crowd of official and personal friends on the platform to bid farewell to the new Governor, and among these were Lord Lamington, the ex-Governor of Bombay, Mr. John Morley, Secretary for India; Sir J. L. Mackay, who represented the India Office at the recent Colonial Conference; Col. Ellison, representing the Secretary for War; Sir Bevan Edwards, Sir John Cockburn, Capt. Nicholson, Capt. Collins, representing the Commonwealth of Australia; Admiral Sir E. Fremantle and Lady Fremantle, Captain Ottley, who succeeds Sir George Clarke as Secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee; Sir R. Corbett, Governor of Victoria; and Sir Manchérjee Bhownaggree. As the train steamed out loud cheers were given. Sir George Clarke was recently entertained at a farewell dinner by fellow members of the Athenæum Club, Mr. Morley presiding, and was also entertained on October 1 for the same purpose by the United Service Club, when the chair was taken by Admiral of the Fleet, Sir F. Richards.

Sir George Clarke embarked on board the P. & O. Co's Mail steamer *Himalaya* at Marseilles on Friday the 4th October. The *Himalaya* reached Aden at 2 p. m. on Sunday the 13th instant. The Resident at Aden, the Officer Commanding the troops at Aden, the Commander of H. M. S. *Proserpine*, the Commander of an Italian man-of-war then in Aden harbour, and other distinguished persons boarded the Mail boat to receive his Excellency. As there was no sufficient time his Excellency did not land at Aden, but proceeded direct on board the *Oriental* at 6 p. m. accompanied by Mr. P. R. Cadell, Private Secretary, who had been specially to Aden to meet him. The *Oriental* left Aden at 8 p. m. on Sunday the 13th instant under the Command of Captain W. B. Palmer R. N. R., arriving here at 7 a. m. yesterday. The *Oriental* brought over two hundred passengers and had a very fine passage, the weather being calm and pleasant and the voyage singularly free from incident.

### THE LANDING.

As soon as the *Oriental* was signalled about 6 a.m. from the Light-house, three guns were fired from the Saluting Battery at intervals of ten seconds each. The *Oriental* anchored off the Middle Ground at 7 a.m. At 7-30 a.m., precisely, a deputation consisting of Mr. R. P. Barrow, Chief Secretary to Government, Major Bannerman, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, and Captain J. G. Greig, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency, left the Apollo Bunder in the steam launch *Bee* and proceeded to the *Oriental*, under arrangements made by Captain G. H. Hewett, Director of the Royal Indian Marine. At 7-45 a.m., the thunder of the guns fired from H. M. S. *Highflyer*, announced that Sir George Clarke had started for the shore and was proceeding to the Apollo Bunder. Under arrangements made by Captain Hickley, Senior Naval Officer, the marines were drawn up on the decks of the various warships, and the sailors manned the yards. The vessels in the harbour were decorated with flags, the display on the Royal Navy vessels being particularly conspicuous.

At 8 a.m., the steam launch *Bee* reached the Bunder, and Sir George Clarke was welcomed at the bottom of the stone staircase by the Hon. Mr. Muir MacKenzie, Acting Governor, Sir Steyning Edgerley, Member of Council, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. W. T. Morrison, Member of Council, General Richardson, Commanding 6th Poona Division, and Captain Hickley, Senior Naval Officer.

A few minutes later, Sir George Clarke and the members of the Government deputation stood at the top of the stone staircase, and another salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery; the troops presented arms, and the Band of the Guard of Honour at the Bunder played the National Anthem. Following Sir George Clarke came Mr. P. R. Cadell, Private Secretary, Dr. Coghill, Medical Officer, and an Aide-de-Camp. Reaching the top of the stone staircase, the Governor-Designate had time to look on the brilliant scene which the interior of the shamiana presented.

### AT THE BUNDER.

Mr. E. M. Pres, the new Executive Engineer of the Presidency, seemed to have employed his artistic skill to the best advantage in the decorations and the general arrangements made in the shamiana, which, decked and draped on all sides, presented a very picturesque and substantial appearance. The details of the arrangements, under the orders of Mr. Pr es, had been well worked out by Mr. Krishnarao Harischandra, Sub-Divisional Officer. The shamiana, divided into blocks or compartments, was erected on the north-east portion of the Bunder, including in its limits the Passengers' Pavilion. It was 140 feet in length by 100 feet in depth, and had long passages on either side of it. Careful attention was paid to the comfort and convenience of the spectators, for whom bentwood and cushioned chairs and sofas were provided. The entire frame-work was covered with white and red cloth, arranged in stripes and draped tastefully round, the supports being festooned at the outer edges. The enclosure was fringed on all sides by elegant Venetian masts, from which floated flags and bunnerets of various colours, and was surrounded by a girdle of plants, in flower and foliage, which harmonised well with the general decoration. The main or central passage, along which the gubernatorial cortege was to pass from the bunder-head to their carriages was covered with red broadcloth.

The sides of the shamiana were picked out with gold bosses, and draped with flags and bunting. The east and west entrances were surmounted by the royal Coat of Arms, with a pretty show of bannerets. The main entrance was decorated further with gilt stars. The road from the Bunder to the Wellington Fountain looked gay with Venetian masts, decorated with cross-bannerets, shields, and streamers. Accommodation was provided in one of the blocks on the south for the Guard-of-Honour, which consisted of 100 rank and file of the Royal Scots, with Band and regimental Colours, under Captain Pratt, Lieut. Scott, and Lieut. Brickman.

The scene at the Bunder and beyond the precincts of the Shamiana was one of much magnificence. A detachment of the Governor's Body-Guard was stationed on one side, while further on was a party of the Bombay Light Horse, who were to form the escort to Government House, Malabar Point. A vast concourse of spectators crowded the footpaths and every available inch of space from the Bunder to the Wellington Fountain and further up the street. Under the orders of Captain Hickley, the Senior Naval Officer, a detachment of 200 Blue Jackets lined the street from the Bunder to the Wellington Fountain.

### THE PRESENTATIONS.

The Governor-Designate, who appeared to be in excellent health and was attired in a frock coat, and wearing the Order of St. Michael and St. George passed up the top of the stone staircase, the Judges of the High Court were presented to him by the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice. General Richardson then presented the Military Officers; and next came the turn of Mr. R. P. Barrow, Chief Secretary, who introduced to Sir George the highest Government officials, including the past and present members of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Sheriff of Bombay, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, the Municipal Commissioner, etc. Le Vicomte de Wrem, Consul General for Portugal, was then introduced to His Excellency and the Viscounte then presented the other Foreign Consuls. The Native Chiefs, who made a gaudy show in their handsome costumes and highdown turbans were also presented.

Having taken a view of the bright scene before him, Sir George Clarke was led by the Chief Secretary to where the members of the Municipal Corporation, headed by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, their President, awaited His Excellency's approach. On a table in front of him was placed the very beautiful silver casket, prepared by Messrs. Barton, Son and Co. of Bangalore in which was enclosed the address of the Corporation. The Hon. Mr. Thackersey, being introduced to His Excellency by Mr. Barrow, read the following

### ADDRESS.

"To Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K. C. M. G. Governor-Designate of Bombay.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, beg to offer to Your Excellency a respectful and cordial welcome on your arrival in India to assume the exalted office of Governor of this Presidency.

We count it a fortunate omen that like your predecessor, Lord Lamington, whose premature departure from these shores evoked expressions of sincere regret from all classes, Your Excellency, who already have gained experience in administration as Governor of one of the States of America. But we are aware that

be one of health and happiness for yourself and your family and of peace, prosperity and progress for the people whom you govern."

## THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Sir George Clarke, in replying to the Corporation Address, said :—"Mr. President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, I thank you warmly for your cordial welcome, which I regard as an augury of happy relations between your very important body and myself during my tenure of office. (Cheers.)

I am deeply sensible of the great honour which has been conferred upon me by His Majesty the King Emperor, and of the heavy responsibilities involved.

As you justly say, the present problems of Indian administration are such as to make exacting demands upon all who have to deal with them—upon the Bombay Corporation as well as upon Government.

Many of these problems admit of no immediate solution. The process must be gradual and the means adopted can be based only upon the exercise of the broadest sympathy, and upon the co-operation of all races, creeds, and classes, with a single eye to the progress and prosperity of the people of India. (Applause.)

Among the many duties of the Municipal Corporation none is more important than that of sanitation. The annual ravages of the plague, to which you allude, continue to cause an appalling sum total of human suffering, and to hinder the progress of this fine city and of the Presidency as a whole. Patient investigation has equipped us with knowledge of the means of preventing, or at least of checking, the spread of this terrible scourge. We know that inoculation can be employed without ill effects, and that, if not an absolute preventive, it is a most material safeguard. We know that the extermination of rats—if it were possible—would remove the main cause of dissemination of infection. Although, having regard to the susceptibilities of the population and to the great extent of the infected areas, we may not be able to take all the measures which our knowledge demands, I am certain that the Municipal Corporation will not relax effort, but will do all that is practically possible to free the great city of Bombay from the blight which has fallen upon it. I need hardly say that, in discharging this sacred duty, you may count upon such help as lies within my power. (Hear, hear.)

I am glad to learn that certain sources of friction between the Government and the Corporation have been removed. It is essential that full harmony and mutual understanding should exist between those whose functions touch the life of the people at many points, and whose influence for good must mainly depend upon unity of aim and action.

I trust that the report of the Committee to which you allude will not be long delayed, and I shall study it with care. The extension of primary education in Bombay is becoming a pressing question, and I hope that means may be devised for meeting the educational requirements without inflicting hardship on the working classes. (Hear, hear).

More difficult but even more important and more pressing is the housing problem, which in Western cities is being simplified by an immense development of cheap transport. How far these means would be possible here I do not know; but I am convinced that the improvement of the housing of the working classes is one of the most effective means of securing their welfare, and I shall give careful attention to what you evidently regard as a growing need.

In assuming office, I do not for a moment underrate the difficulties before me. I have come among you in the earnest hope of being able to promote the prosperity and the contentment of the people, and of helping every good cause in the Presidency. (Loud applause.) To these objects only I shall devote myself during the time that I am privileged to spend in your midst.

Gentlemen, I thank you again for your kindly greeting, and I trust that, like my distinguished predecessor, whose premature departure was a source of great regret, I may succeed in winning the confidence and regard of all classes in this great community. (Loud applause.)"

His Excellency was garlanded and presented with a bouquet of flowers.

The casket, containing the address of welcome, is of solid silver and light gold designed on the model of the Coat of Arms of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. It is a box-shaped casket supported at the two ends by the Lion and Tiger rampant in gold, which are the supporters of this City's Arms. The lid is surmounted with the Crest. The view of the Apollo Bunder is shown on one panel, and on the other the Secretariat, Rajabai Clock Tower, High Court, and Back Bay as seen from Taj Mahal, while on either side of the views are shown ostrich feathers and sailing ships, both of which find a place in the Coat of Arms. The casket is fitted on to an ebony stand showing on one side the words "Urbs Prima in India" engraved on a silver scroll, and the following inscription engraved on a silver plate on the other: "Address of Welcome to Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor Designate of Bombay, by The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, 18th October 1907."

The following members of the Corporation were present :—

President; the Honble. Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey, Mr. Abdoor Razzak bin Currim Khan Bahadur, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Mr. Bollam Edwin, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, Mr. Chunilal Vibhakandas Mehta, Mr. Cawasji Jahangir Readymoney, Khan Bahadur Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Sir Sassoon David Kt., Rao Bahadur Dhackjee Cassinathji, Rao Bahadur Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, Mr. Dinshaw Dadaji Wacha, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Fazulbhai Joomabhai Lalji, Mr. Fazulbhai Meherali Chinoy, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Mr. Karamali Peerbhoy Haji, Dr Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. Munmohundas Ramji, Mr. Nadershaw H. E. Lakhia, Rao Bahadur Narayan Tambak Vaidya, Mr. Narayen Vishvanath Mandlik, Mr. E. M. Pcos, Mr. Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri, Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Rajabhwalla, Mr. Sirafali Mamooji, Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Mistry, Principal W. H. Sharp, Mr. Shavaksha Sorabji Ruttonsha, Mr. Tahetali Mahomedali Kajiji, Mr. A. M. Tod, Rao Bahadur Vithaldas Krishnaji Vandekar, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed.

Accompanied by General Richardson Sir George inspected the guard of honour, and soon after entered a carriage, drawn by four horses, with outriders, and in company of the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Major Bannerman, and Captain Greig, drove to the Secretariat, amidst cheers.

## ASSEMBLY AT THE BUNDER.

Among those present were: His Excellency Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, Acting Governor of Bombay; the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay; the Hon. Sir Stevyning Edgerley Shepherd, and the Hon. Mr. W. T. Morison, Members of the Governor's Council; The Hon. Mr. Justice L. P. Russell; the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar; the Hon. Mr. Justice D. D. Davar; the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman; the Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton; the Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. McLeod; the Hon. Mr. Justice R. Knight; Lieutenant General G. Le Richardson, Commanding 6th Poona Division, (with personal staff); the Hon. Mr. R. P. Barrow, Chief Secretary to Government; Surgeon General J. P. Greany, Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay; Mr. J. De C. Atkins, Commissioner, Northern Division; the Hon. Mr. A. C. Logan, Commissioner, Central Division; Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. B. A. Khare, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, the Hon. Mr. Y. D. Thakersey, the Hon. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, the Hon. Sardar Navroji Padamji, the Hon. Sayid Zain El Abrs, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Raikes (Advocate General), the Hon. Mr. G. C. W. Dunn (Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust), the Hon. Mr. F. G. Selby (Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University), the Hon. Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron (Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P. W. D.), and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong (Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce), Additional Members of the Council of the Governor for making Laws and Regulations; Captain G. H. Hewett, R. N., Director Royal Indian Marine; the Venerable W. A. Dickins, Archdeacon of Bombay; Brigadier General H. B. B. Watkis, Deputy Adjutant General, Southern Army, Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Secretary to Government, General Department, Mr. Arthur Hill, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. D., Mr. J. S. Brown, Secretary to Government, P. W. D., (Railway); Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, Secretary of Government, Legal Department, Captain C.S. Hickley, Senior Naval Officer, Commanding H. M. S. *Highflyer*; Mr. W. H. Michael, Accountant General, Bombay; Mr. E. A. Doran, Post Master General, Bombay; Lieut-Col. W. G. R. Cordue, R. E., Mint Master, Bombay; Mr. P. J. Fitzibbon, Superintending Engineer, N. D., P. W. D., Mr. John Begg, Consulting Architect to Bombay Government; Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Administrator General, Bombay; the Rev. J. Cameron, the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland; Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, Bombay Small Causes Court; Mr. P. G. Messent, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust; Mr. J. G. H. Collister, Agent to the G. I. P. Railway, Major A. D. G. Shelly R. E., Agent to the B. B and C. I. Railway; Mr. G. S. Curtis, Settlement Commissioner; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Inspector General of Police; Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Collector of Bombay; Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Municipal Commissioner; Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, Collector of Customs; Mr. C. A. Pogson, Collector of Salt Revenue; Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Sheriff of Bombay; Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police; Commander G. A. Rose, R. I. M. S, *Northbrook*; Commander T. A. D. De Berry, R. I. M. S. *Dufferin*; Commander S. D. Vale, R. I. M. S, *Hardinge*; Commander C. W. Shearme, R. I. M. S. *Lawrence*; Lieutenant O. Goldsmith, R. I. M. S, *Minto*; Commander Wines, R. I. M.; Lieutenant Huddleston, R. I. M.; Colonel W. H. E. Murray, 2nd Royal Scots; Colonel C. M. Alexander, Royal Garrison Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Hazelgreve, 109th Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Kerrich, Ordnance Officer; Major J. H. Dickson, Station Supply Officer; Major A. W. Andrews, 106th Mahrattas; Major N. McStevens, 81st Pioneers; Captain C. A. F. Hocken, D. A. A. G.; Captain P. F. Pocock, D. A. A. G.; Major N. Kirby, R. E., Major W. P. Bannerman; Captain J. G. Greig, A. D. C.; Captain D. H. Talbot, A. D. C.; Captain L. J. Comyn, A. D. C.; Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Under Secretary, Political Department; Mr. N. A. F. Moos, Director, Colaba Observatory; Mr. E. M. Proes, Ex. Engineer Presidency, Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brookes, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D.; Mr. R. W. Murphy, Under Secretary to Government, P. W. D.; Sayid Shamsud-din Sayid Mian Kadri, Oriental Translator to Government; Mr. M. H. Hakim, Judge, Small Causes Court; Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Presidency Magistrate; Mr. A. K. Oliver, Commissioner and Master in Equity High Court; Dom Joas S. Pereira, Bishop of Damaun; the Rev. Harold Foote; the Rev. R. Scott; Mr. M. R. Jardine; Mr. E. T. Lambert, Mr. Virchand Dipchand; Mr. G. F. Chalk; Mr. J. B. Leslie Rogers; Mr. H. Nelson, Mr. Caston Stubbs, Allibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, etc.

In the block reserved for the Native Chiefs were: H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur; H. H. Maharaja Sir Pratab Sing of Idar; H. H. the Rana of Porbander; H. H. the Thakore of Wadhwan; H. H. the Nawab of Janjira H. H. the Nawab of Sachin; Sahebzadi Yale Mahamed Khan; Palanpur; Kumar Shri Vijayadevji of Dharampore Kumar Shri Daduba Mahaji of Porbander; Meherban Rugunath Shunker Rao, son of the Pant Sachin of Bhor; and Sardar Anandrao Khanderao Raste,

AMONG THE FOREIGN CONSULS WERE:—Le Vicomte De Wreu, Consul General for Portugal, Mr. S. Iechtrkine, Acting Consul General for Russia, Mahomed Emin Beig Consul General for Turkey, N. E. Haldaman Dennison Consul for America, Mr. Anton Platt, Ag. Consul for the Austro-Hungarian, Empire; Mr. J. G. E. Metcalfe, acting Consul for Cuba; Mr. G.B. Johnston, acting Consul for Denmark, Mr. Harald Martin, acting Consul for France, M. E. Hopmon, Consul for Germany; Signor Giacono Bottoni, acting Consul for Italy; Mr. Tishiro Fujita, Consul for Japan, Mr. G. W. Moir Consul for Norway; Mirza Ali Akber Khan, acting Consul for Persia; Mr. J. Mewna, Consul for Spain, Mr. Frank P. Wiggins, acting Consul for Chili, Murzban M. Murzban Consul for Liberia, Mr. Fa. W. Bickel, acting Consul for Sweden, Mr. Henry Temple Dodge, Vice Consul for America, Mr. John Zuberbuller, Vice-Consul for Brazil,

## FUNCTION AT THE SECRETARIAT.

Sir George Clarke left the Bunder at about 8-30 a.m. in a carriage-and-four with His Excellency the Honble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, acting Governor, and proceeded to the Secretariat to take charge of his office. Arriving at the main entrance at 8-40 a.m. His Excellency received a salute from the guard of honour of 100 rank and file drawn from the 116th Native Infantry under the command of Captain Hunter. His Excellency alighted from the carriage and proceeded to inspect the guard with General Richardson, and other Officers. After the inspection, His Excellency expressed himself highly pleased at the smart and soldierly bearing of the men. His Excellency then entered the Secretariat building and proceeded to the Council Hall, followed by His Excellency the Honble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the executive members of the Council, some additional Members of the Legislative Council, Judges of the High Court and the Chief Civil Military and Naval Officers.

Here Mr. R. P. Barrow, Chief Secretary to Government, read in a very impressive manner the Warrant of Appointment, as follows :—

"Edward VII., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Trusty and Well Beloved Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George. Greeting

Whereas by the Government of India Act 1853 it is enacted that the appointments of Governors of Presidencies in India shall be made by us by Warrant Under Our Royal Sign Manual.

Now know you that We reposing especial, trust and confidence in the fidelity, prudence, justice and circumspection of you the said Sir George Sydenham Clarke have nominated made constituted and by these presents Do nominate make, constitute and appoint you the said Sir George Sydenham Clarke to be Governor of Our Presidency of Bombay in the East Indies and for all Our Affairs in that Presidency and at all other places and for all such affairs as are now subject to the Government of or are managed at or in the said Presidency of Bombay and of all and singular the Forts, Factories, Settlements, Lands, Territories, Countries Places and Provinces thereunto belonging or which now are or shall from time to time be subject to Our said Presidency and to execute all and every the powers and authorities committed or given to the Governor of Our said Presidency by or under or in virture of the Government of India Act 1833 or under any other Act of Parliament now in force And We do hereby authorise and empower you the said Sir George Sydenham Clarke to take upon you hold and enjoy the said Office upon your arrival in Our said Presidency and to continue in the exercise of the said Office during Our will and pleasure Subject nevertheless to the Superintending and controlling power vested in our Governor General of India in Council as by the Government of India Act 1833 or any other Act or Acts of Parliament now in force is provided and also subject to such instructions and directions as you the said Sir George Sydenham Clarke shall as Governor in Council of Our said Presidency from time to time receive under the hand of one of Our principal Secretaries of State And We do hereby order and require all Our Servants, Officers and Soldiers and all the people and inhabitants within the limits of Our said Presidency to recognise you the said Sir George Sydenham Clarke as Governor of Our said Presidency and to submit themselves accordingly in conformity with law.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace the second day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seven and in the Seventh year of Our Reign."

By His Majesty's Command
(Sd.) JOHN MORLEY.

His Excellency was then formally sworn to his new office and subsequently drove to Government House, Malabar Point.

## NEW HONOUR CONFERRED.

The following has been published as a *Gazette* Extraordinary.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order :

TO BE A KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER.

His Excellency the Honourable Brevet-Colonel Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

## THE MILITARY AND POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

At 7-15 the booming of the guns from the Saluting Battery announced the arrival of Sir George at the steps of the Apollo Bunder. After receiving the Municipal address the Governor-Designate, as he was until then called, took his seat in a State carriage-and-four driven by the postilions and went to the Secretariat Council Hall to assume the office of the Governor of Bombay. The Warrant of Office having been read and the formal ceremony gone through, a second salute of 17 guns was fired to announce his assumption of the Governorship.

Guards of Honour were furnished at three places: The 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, furnished a Guard of Honour with regimental Colours at the Bunder. The 116th Infantry provided the Guard of Honour at the Secretariat, while the 109th Infantry with Band and Colours, under the command of Lieutenant Mackrew, furnished that guard-of honour at Government House, Malabar Point.

The route taken by the state carriage was lined by troops from the Bunder head as far as the Floral Fountain. The men of the *Highflyer* lined the road from the pier as far as the Sailors' Home, the rest of the route as far as the Fountain was lined by the troops of the garrison as under :—

G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—From the left of the men of H. M. S. Highflyer to about the corner of Mayo Road.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—From the left of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer Rifles to about the corner of Esplanade Road.

The B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps.—From the left of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles to about the Bombay Club.

The 109th Infantry.—From the left of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Corps towards the Floral Fountain.

The space between the gates of the Secratariat were lined on the West of the Road only. The troops were extended at three paces interval. The tramway lines were left clear the portion of the roads to the West of the lines only being lined by the military.

The troops lining the streets presented arms by Companies by word of command as Sir George Clarke's carriage approached and Bands played the National Anthem.

The rest of the route was lined by the City police force. A large number of European and native foot and mounted policemen turned out from the early morning. Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, motored along the route to personally supervise and direct the arrangements, while Mr. R. M. Phillips, the Deputy Police Commissioner patrolled the route followed by two Sowars giving necessary instructions and directions to the other officers of the police force. Superintendents Nolan Flanagan, Saunderson, Power and Williamson were in charge of their respective divisions and Mr. Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department followed the Governor as far as the native town.

The Bombay Light Horse—39 troopers, under the Command of Sergeant F. R. Hill, formed part of the mounted escort.

## THE PROCESSION.

Sir George Clarke, after the presentation of the Municipal address proceeded via Mayo Road to the Secretariat where the Warrant of Appointment was read. His Excellency then drove to Government House, the route being through the heart of the city.

The procession was headed by the Mounted Police followed by the Bombay Light Horse and the Governor's Body-Guard. Beyond the two Government House carriages no procession of other carriages was formed. In the first carriage was seated His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Major Greig, the Military Secretary, and Mr. P. R. Cadell, Private Secretary. In the second carriage were seen Dr. Cogill, Captain Drumond and Captain Solly-Flood, A.-D.-C's.

## THE ROUTE.

The Governor's carriage was conducted through the most prominent part of the city. The only deviation was the avoidance of the Gibbs Road which is not in safe condition and is under repairs and closed to any kind of traffic.

The route having been already announced crowds of people had lined the roads from an early hour in the morning and most people had secured convenient corners to have a glimpse of the New Governor. Sir George Clarke was lustily cheered as he took his seat in the carriage; peals of cheers were sent forth by the crowds lining the road in front of the pavilion the ladies and gentlemen within which joined heartily, and an echo was heard from the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, the Esplanade Hotel Annexe, the Ripon Club all which buildings had their windows, balconies and terraces filled with men, women and children. As the Governor's carriage entered the Main Road the cheers were taken up by the masses who had collected round the Wellington Fountain and were on the scene since early morning to secure a place of vantage. Proceeding via Mayo Road the procession halted at the Secretariat. The formal ceremony of assumption of office by Sir George Clark having been gone through, the carriages and the escorts proceeded further.

## DRIVE THROUGH THE CITY.

The procession drove along the Fuller and Esplanade roads and turned into the Hornby road opposite the King's Statue. The streets were lined with spectators, a large crowd also assembling at the Floral Fountain. A ringing cheer was sent up as the Governor drove past. From this Fountain as far as the Victoria Terminus Station the footpaths were taken possession of by densely packed masses of people. The tall buildings and the houses on Hornby Road presented a picturesque appearance. The windows and balconies were filled to their utmost capacity, the spectators cheering and waving their handkerchiefs as the Governor's carriage passed them. The corner of Bori Bunder was the liveliest spot on the Route in Fort. It was a spectacle of life, light and colour. The crowds in front of the Municipal Office, the Gaiety Theatre and the Railway Station was 15 to 20 deep and was very enthusiastic in its reception of the New Governor; and the latter bowing, in acknowledgment of the demonstrations only added to the enthusiasm and the cheers were continued until the carriage drove past the Municipal Office and entered the Cruickshank Road. At Money School corner the enthusiasm was noticed to be on the increase and the crowd was found bigger and bigger till Pydownee was reached. The Bhendy Bazaar as usual was more crowded. The crowd was found to big to be accommodated on the narrow footpaths and the police had considerable trouble in keeping them out of the way. Several buildings were decorated with flags and, bunting and throngs of people lining the road grew denser and denser as far as the Hospital. The carriages then turned into Grant Road. The poored but not a bit less enthusiastic class of people were found here in large numbers. Even the dervishes, the mendicants and the *pariahs* had all collected on the road-side to see the new Governor about whom so much has been talked in the town for the last two months. Sir George Clarke, probably for the first time, had the chance of seeing such a cosmopolitan crowd. The majority of these were ignorant and had turned out half-naked, many were without proper dress on their person, but every one had a heart full of loyalty to welcome and receive cordially the new representative of their beloved Sovereign, Emperor Edward.

As to the second proposal it is thought that the time has come when the privilege conferred on Advocates generally and on the Vakils of the chartered High Courts by Section 4 of the Legal Practitioners Act may be extended to Pleaders enrolled in the Punjab, Chief Court of the In other words, it is proposed that Pleaders who ordinarily practise as Pleaders of the Chief Court shall, subject to the qualifications specified in the Section, enjoy the right of occasional audience in other Courts in British India to which circumstances may from time to time take them. This proposal is embodied in Clause 2 of the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce.

The procession then reached the approaches of the Grant Road bridge where also a large crowd had assembled. Going over the bridge the carriage conveying Sir George Clarke entered the Gamdevi Road, at the corner of the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station. Here also a large number of people were awaiting the Governor's arrival and cheered him as soon as the carriage was sighted. Queen's road was next reached and the procession moved on faster. Passing the Walkeshwar Road it entered Government House Gate (private) Road, and His Excellency after an hour's drive through the city alighted at Government House.

## AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

On the steps of Government House, Malabar Point, His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, was received by the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the Financial Member of the Governor's Council; Sir Stevyning Edgerely, the Judicial Member of Council; and Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner of Sind.

On alighting from the State carriage the Governor inspected the Body-Guard, the Guard-of-Honour, furnished by the 109th Infantry and the squadron of Light Horse which formed part of the mounted escort. Adressing Sergeant F. R. Hill who commanded the Light Horse, in the absence of Lieutenant Symons who, owing to an accident, has been laid up, and other officers being absent in Europe on leave at present, it not being the drill season, His Excellency thanked the Volunteers for turning out in such large numbers to welcome him and in spite of having to undergo a very warm ride it was very commendable of them, to have formed part of the escort.

The Body-guard, the Guard-of-Honour and the Light Horse then left and a group photo of Sir George Clarke and his staff was taken on Government House grounds after breakfast.

His Excellency passed the rest of the day quietly at Government House, Malabar Point. A State Banquet was held in the night to which a number of officials and prominent citizens were invited.

## THE MOUNTED SPORTS.

H. E. Sir George Clarke has announced his intention of being present at the final day of the Gymkhana Mounted Sports on the Marine Lines Maidan this afternoon.

# THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

## Preventing Sedition.

## THE NEW BILL INTRODUCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 18.

Introducing the Seditious Meetings Bill at the Viceroy's Legislative Council here to-day Sir Harvey Adamson explained that this measure is a sequel to the Seditious Meetings Ordinance which it had been necessary to introduce to meet the acute disorder in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal. The Government of India had hoped that the need for such an ordinance would have ceased with the six months for which the measure had been sanctioned, but this had unfortunately proved not to be the case. They had now to recognise that persistent attempts were being made to promote sedition and consequent disorder and were obliged to act accordingly. Referring to the introduction of a definition of what is a public place Sir Harvey went on to explain that this had been rendered necessary by the evasion of the provision of the Ordinance by the holding of what were really public meetings of an objectionable kind in private places, the result being that the officers of the Government responsible for reporting sedition were excluded, and he went on to explain that the object of the Bill was not to prohibit meetings so much as to ensure entrance to them so that information might be available in cases where the proceedings were unlawful. The Bill was intended to embrace all meetings which were likely to be detrimental to the public peace and the prohibition it contained was subject in each case to the opinion of officers of high standing. The measure had been drafted in consultation with the local Governments but he would be prepared to consider any amendments that might be suggested in the Select Committee stage. He admitted that the measure might cause some slight inconvenience in the case of harmless meetings but claimed that where public conditions were such that it was necessary to proclaim an area this was reasonable within such an area. Referring to the procedure in connection with the measure he said that he proposed to refer the measure to a Select Committee with instructions to report in one week and thereafter to move that the Bill be taken into consideration on the 1st of November. This had been rendered necessary by the fact that Government had postponed action in the hope that the attempt which was being made to meet the aspirations of certain classes of the community would have rendered further repression unnecessary. This hope had not been fulfilled and as it had become plain that irreconcileables had to be dealt with, there could be no hiatus between the termination of the Ordinance and its continuance by the present measure. He urged, however, that the twenty days which had been afforded to the public for consideration of the measure was sufficient. He admitted that the proposed law was a repressive measure of considerable potency, but held that in the present condition of the country a strong measure was necessary. Ordinarily the principle involved in a bill was discussed at the introductory meeting but in this case he had acceded to the request of Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, who, he regretted to say, opposed the measure, in postponing such discussion until next week when other non-official members would be present.

DR. BEHARY GHOSE.

Dr Rash Behary Ghose then explained that he was strongly opposed to the Bill but reserved what he had to say further about it until more non-official members should be present to take part in the debate.

The introduction of the Bill was then put to the vote, Dr. Rash Behary alone voting against it.

OTHER MEASURES.

The Legal Practitioners Act Amendment Bill was then introduced by Sir Harvey Adamson who explained that it was to give effect to two changes viz. (1) to abolish the extra periodical payments which Vakils and Attorneys who had paid a fee entitling them to practise in a High Court had at present to pay if they practised in a Chief Court and (2) to allow Pleaders who practised in Chief Courts to go also into other Courts.

The Local Authorities Loan Bill which has already been fully explained was passed without further discussion.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The following is the text of the statement made by Sir Harvey Adamson in introducing the Legal Practitioners' Act Amendment Bill in the Council here to-day :—

"My Lord,—The Bill which is referred to in the motion standing in my name is intended to give effect to two proposals affecting legal practitioners in this country. One of these proposals relates to the fees which are at present charged to Vakils and Attorneys for the liberty of practising as Pleaders in the jurisdiction of some High Court other than the chartered High Court on the rolls of which they are entered. I may explain to the Council that Vakils and Attorneys become such by entry on the rolls of a chartered High Court and that on their first enrolment these gentlemen pay the consolidated fee prescribed by the Indian Stamp Act which amounts, in the case of a Vakil to Rs. 500, and in the case of an Attorney to Rs. 250. The Stamp Act expressly exempts them from any further fee for the privilege of being enrolled as Vakils or Attorneys respectively in another chartered High Court, but some of those who become Vakils and Attorneys, may not for various reasons wish to practise as such in a chartered High Court. They may wish to practise as Pleaders in a non-chartered High Court (such as the Chief Court of the Punjab) or in the Courts subordinate to some High Court other than the chartered High Court in woich they are enrolled. The point is that the privilege of so practising as Pleaders if it be obtained is an expensive privilege and involves the payment of annual fees in accordance with the scale prescribed by Section 25 of the Legal Practitioners Act. One object of the Bill is to do away with these annual payments and to so remove the apparent anomaly in the law which I have indicated and which seems to have been felt as a hardship by members of the profession, more especially in the Punjab, in Burma and in Oudh. The attention of the Government of India, I may add, was recently directed to the matter by a communication received from the Judicial Commissioner of the last mentioned Province through the Government of the United Provinces.

The second proposal it is thought that the time has come when the privilege conferred on Advocates generally and on the Vakils of the chartered High Courts by Section 4 of the Legal Practitioners Act may be extended to Pleaders enrolled in the Punjab, Chief Court of the In other words, it is proposed that Pleaders who ordinarily practise as Pleaders of the Chief Court shall, subject to the qualifications specified in the Section, enjoy the right of occasional audience in other Courts in British India to which circumstances may from time to time take them. This proposal is embodied in Clause 2 of the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce.

PREVENTION OF SEDITIOUS MEETING BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson introduced the Bill to make better provision for the prevention of meetings likely to promote sedition or to cause a disturbance of public tranquility. He said :—

My Lord,—This Bill is founded on, and is a sequel to, the Regulation of Meetings Ordinance, 1907. The Ordinance was enacted in May last on account of the acute disorder that prevailed in the Punjab and in Eastern Bengal. The limit of the life of an ordinance is six months and it will in natural course expire on the 10th November. We had hoped that the need for an enactment of this kind would cease before the Ordinance expired, but in this hope we have been disappointed. It has become painfully apparent that persistent attempts continue to be made to promote sedition and to cause such ill-feeling as is calculated to disturb the public tranquility and that these attempts are not confined to the two provinces which came under the scope of the Ordinance. The Bill which I have introduced, extends to the whole of British India, but its operation is restricted to such provinces as the Governor-General-in-Council may, from time to time, notify, and even within these provinces the operation is restricted to such areas as the Local Government may declare to be proclaimed areas. It is not necessary for me to reiterate the provinces of the Ordinance which has already been before the public for some months. Suffice it to say that the Ordinance gave power to proh bit only such meetings as on a scrutiny of the circumstances a responsible officer believed to be likely to promote sedition or disaffection or to cause a disturbance of the public tranquility and a chief object of the Ordinance was not to prohibit public meetings but to insure that our officers should have admission to all public meetings so that evidence might be available if the proceedings were unlawful. These also are the principles of the Bill. I will content myself to-day with explaining the chief points in which the present Bill differs from the Ordinance. The Ordinance has been in operation sufficiently long to give ample opportunity of estimating the measure of its success and the measure of its failure. It has been urged upon us by both of the Local Governments which administered it that a main difficulty lies on the threshold in as much as the term public meeting was not define d. It is difficult and even impossible to say in general terms where an exact line of discrimination lies between public and private meetings. Nevertheless though it may be impossible to frame a definition that is in all respects complete, the experience of the past few months has shown that if the object of the Bill. The regulation or prevention of Meetings harmful to the peace of the country, is to be achieved at all some indication must be given both to officers and to the Courts of the considerations that will enable them to determine whether particular meeting is public or private. As instances of the evasion of the object of the evidence I may mention that meetings of some hundred of persons have been held without notice in private places which to all intents and purposes were public meetings but from which our officers were excluded in other cases and admission has been given only to such persons as were passed by the door-keepers. In the definition of Public Meeting which we have framed as Clause 3 of the Bill the first sub-clause which is the main part of the definition is sufficiently wide to embrace all public meetings that are likely to be detrimental to the public peace. This is the chief requirement in a Bill whose object is to counteract a dangerous mischief and which is intended to meet only exceptional circumstances and to be applied only in exceptional places and under which the public are safeguarded by the provision that prohibition is always subject to the discretion of officers of high standing and of large experience. But I admit that there is great difficulty in framing a definition which is at once wide enough and yet not too wide and shall not be indisposed to consider criticisms of the definition in the Select Committee.

The second sub-clause is explanatory and guards against an attempted evasion which I have already mentioned by declaring that a meeting is not necessarily excluded from the definition, merely because it is held in a private place or because admission has been restricted.

The third Sub-Clause creates a presumption which may be disproved, viz, that a meeting held in a proclaimed area consisting of more than twenty persons shall "prima facie" be presumed to be a public meeting if the danger to the public tranquility is so great as to render it necessary to notify a place as a proclaimed area, it is reasonable that law abiding persons residing within that area should be prepared to suffer some slight inconvenience for the public good and we consider that it is not too much to require such persons to take the trouble to give notice or obtain formal permission if within the proclaimed area they desire to hold a public meeting for any political and lawful object. Besides the extension and the definition the only difference of substance between the Ordinance and the Bill is that in the latter we have introduced a Clause prohibiting under a penalty the delivery of speeches likely to cause disturbance or ill-feeling or speeches on political matters or the exhibition of writing relating to such subjects in public places in proclaimed areas without the permission of the proper authority. This is simply a necessary corollary of the power to prohibit public meetings, I may add that the Ordinance required that seven days' notice should be given before a public meeting could be held. With the view of meeting public convenience we have in the Bill added the alternative of obtaining permission.

I will now refer to the somewhat unusual nature of the procedure that has been adopted in respect of this Bill. The Bill was published in the "Gazette of India" on the 12th October with an intimation that it would be introducted to-day. To-day it has been introduced and I am presently going to move that it be referred to a Select Committee with instruction to report within a week. I propose to present the report of the Select Committee on the 25th October and to move on the 1st November that the report be taken into consideration. The Bill has thus the appearance of having been crowded rather hurriedly into the end of a legislative session and I will explain the reason. In the first place, we had hoped, as I have said, that a temporary measure of repression would be sufficient to meet the crisis of disorder and that it would not become necessary to resort to permanent legislation. In the second place, we put some trust in measures that were the opposite of repressive. The Government of India have all along recognized that unrest is not solely the outcome of seditious agitation, but has its basis on the natural aspirations of educated Indians. To meet these aspiration and to associate Indians more closely in the administration of the country we formulated a large and generous scheme of reform which is now before the public for criticism. With this earnest of our desire to meet grievances we had hoped that the necessity for repression would cease. But as time followed on it became more and more apparent that such hopes were doomed to disappointment, that we had to deal with a section of irreconcileables and that it would be necessary to continue the principles of the Ordinance as substantive law. With all our hopes, however, we had not lost sight of the possibility that such a measure might be necessary. Ordinances are enacted in times of emergency and though it may be easy to see the general lines of the remedy there is little time or opportunity for a complete settlement of details. It might be expected therefore that the regulation of Meetings Ordinance somewhat hurreedly drawn and designed to meet circumstances that had not yet fully developed would not be free from imperfection. After allowing to the law Local Governments which have administered the Ordinance sufficient time to enable them to ascertain by actual experience, its merits and defects. We obtained reports from them and at the same time elicited the opinions of other Local Governments and on these reports and ad opinion we framed the Bill which I have introduced to-day. The recognition of a necessity for legislation involved also a recognition of the necessity that there should be no hiatus and that substantive law should be ready to come into operation when the Ordinance expired. These are our reasons for legislating in Simla and for the seemingly hasty nature of our operations. But the Bill is a short one comprising only a few clauses. The whole of it, with the exception of two clauses of substance has been before the public for over five months. From the date of its publication in the *Gazette*, to the date on which it will be finally considered, an interval of twenty days has been allowed. I am confident that the time is sufficient for a full consideration of the merits of the Bill but I regret the inconvenience that has been necessarily caused to honble members who reside in the plains and who may wish to come to Simla to take part in the discussion. I have no desire to disguise the fact that the Bill is a repressive measure of considerable potency. The evil that has been done and is being done by disloaly agitators will, I trust, make it abundantly clear to all who have the interests of peace and order at heart that, in the present condition of India, a strong measure is necessary.

The Hon. Sir H. Adamson then moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Richards, the Hon. Mr. Baker, the Hon. Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and

# "FOSTERING INDIAN SEDITION."

## English Press on Mr. Keir Hardie.

### SOME SEVERE CRITICISM.

The mail brings to hand copies of the London papers which have commented on and severely criticised Mr. Keir Hardie for his words and actions in Bengal. Under the title "Fostering Indian sedition" the "Times" says:—

We have never doubted the powers for mischief which persons like Mr. Keir Hardie possess, nor their readiness to exert those powers. By selecting Eastern Bengal as the theatre for the display of his qualities as a demagogue, he has given a conclusive proof that the estimate we had formed of his criminal ignorance, or his yet more criminal recklessness, is but too just. The province has been for many months the field which the sedition-mongers of Calcutta have chosen as particularly well adapted for the propagation of their movement. They have singled it out, with the intimate knowledge of native passions and native prejudices which belongs to them, as the district in which it would be easiest to put into execution the policy proclaimed in the "Bande Mataram" and other newspapers of that type. That policy, as we have shown on former occasions, is flagrantly disloyal. Its avowed purpose is the overthrow of the established Government of India and the substitution of self-government as it exists in the "United Kingdom." The measures which the Government of India have taken, with the assent and approbation of Mr Morley, prove that, in the judgment of the Liberal statesmen who are responsible for the peace of the country, it is a grave public danger. The decision to which they have reluctantly come is based upon a careful study of that full and accurate information which is available to the Government alone. But enough of what is going on in Eastern Bengal reaches us from day to day to justify abundantly the course which they have taken. It was not taken early enough. If the same energy and firmness had been displayed in the Bengal provinces from the beginning of the present trouble as were displayed later on in the Punjab, things would not have reached their present pass. The conspirators were given time to sow the seed before the authorities took action. It has borne fruit, and we are reaping the harvest. The "National Volunteers," whom the Calcutta conspirators organised in order to promote their ends by violence and intimidation, continue the work they were commissioned to do. A few weeks ago members of this body attacked two Europeans at Dinajpur; at Dacca three men were stabbed, and the two survivors affirmed that National Volunteers were their assailants. At Sherpur a large mob attacked the police barracks, and did not desist until four of them had lost their lives. All of these crimes were committed in the presence of hundreds. Even in the Sherpur case great difficulty was experienced in obtaining evidence to identify any of the rioters; in the others, and in many more of a like kind, no evidence has been forthcoming. That is a convincing proof of the completeness of the terrorism which the agitators have created in a large section of the population. The arm of the law is paralysed, as these men meant to paralyse it, passions of race and of creed have been inflamed to a dangerous pitch, and an accident may at any moment provoke outrage and bloodshed.

This is the province which Mr. Keir Hardie has chosen as a proper place for the display of his particular gifts. He is making a political tour there, under the guidance of a prominent Swadeshi agitator. The Bengalis, who are very well drilled in all the little tricks of demonstration, receive him everywhere with rapture. Crowds are assembled to meet him at the railway stations, and decorations adorn his path. The Bengali newspapers publish long accounts of his progress, and alleged "interviews" with him appear constantly in their columns. "The people," says one of these journals, "are delirious with joy at the advent of Mr. Keir Hardie," and it goes on to announce that Heaven has sent him to demolish the "gigantic conspiracy against "the Hindus." The appearance of a member of the Imperial Parliament, in the company of a Bengali agitator, in a province which is in such a state of ferment would be a singularly injudicious and improper act, did it stand alone. But it does not stand alone. The Labour leader, if we may trust the telegrams, has not been content to take a passive part in an agitation, of the merits of which he can know nothing. He has come forward in Eastern Bengal, where some three-fifths of the population are Mahomedans, as the eager partisan of the Hindus. His knowledge of the movement which he is patronising, and of the state of the Indian races and of Indian affairs, may be measured by the language which he is said to have used on Monday at Barisal. He promised, we are told, to do his best "to assist in making India a self-governing colony like Canada," and he went on to declare that "what was good for the Canadians must be good for the Indians." We could desire no more illuminating example of the childish generalizations which are characteristic of arrogance coupled with half-eduction. The fallacy of this sample of Labour logic in the affairs of Empire is transparent and contemptible. But, absurd though the reasoning be, and vivid as is the light which it throws upon the knowledge of India and upon the statesmanship of the speaker, it may work serious evil, which wise and able men will find it hard to undo. Mr. Keir Hardie does not see the natural consequences of his words, or does not care what they may prove to be. He has made other statements as foolish, and more criminal, if he is correctly reported. The Bengali newspapers assert that he has declared the condition of Eastern Bengal to be worse than that of Russia, and that he has affirmed that the atrocities which officials commit there would cause more horror in this country, were they known, than the Turkish outrages in Armenia. According to the same authority, he has boasted that the Labour party is not insignificant, and he has promised that it will not tolerate these scandals. The effect of such language from the lips of a member of Parliament on the minds of ignorant and disaffected crowds of Hindus may be guessed. It has doubtless been calculated very carefully by the astute wirepullers into whose hands Mr. Keir Hardie seems to have completely surrendered himself.

The only excuse which can be urged for Mr. Keir Hardie is that perhaps he does not himself realize the nature of the mischief which he is doing. Over a man whose mind is saturated with the dogmas of advanced European democracy the professions of such personages as Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, late of the 'Bande Mataram newspaper, and Mr. A. C. Bannerjee, the barrister who has just been arrested in Calcutta for organizing the Swadeshi pickets, may well exercise a peculiar fascination. They repeat with volubility and apparent earnestness the shibboleths which are in use amongst his comrades at Home. How can he doubt their veracity and good faith? He has no knowledge of the social and religious aspects of the movement which he is countenancing, and we may be sure that the Bengali "reformers" do not initiate him into it. Sir Henry Cotton, who has had abundant opportunities of acquiring such knowledge, shows a discreet reluctance to admit the bearing of social practices upon the character of the reformers and of the reform. He committed himself to the statement that the revolting system of Kulin polygamy had died out before he went to India. The gross inaccuracy of this assertion has been proved by Mr. George Grierson, who showed out of the mouth of a Bengali witness that the practice still existed last year, and by Sir Henry Prinsep, amongst other correspondents. Sir Henry Cotton replies to-day, and we are content to leave his reply to the judgment of intelligent and candid men.

### "THE STANDARD."

"Neither a very keen sense of humour nor an intimate acquaintance with the ways of the East would be required to discern the ludicrous side of the spectacles in which Mr. Keir Hardie is now taking a prominent part. The member for Merthyr Tydfil is being personally conducted by one of the Swadeshi leaders on a tour through Eastern Bengal. He is received with tumultuous enthusiasm as a champion of liberty. His admirers hang garlands round his neck; and, so adorned, no doubt, he harangues them on the blessings of self-government, and assures his audience—of whom, perhaps, an infinitesimal proportion know what this new specimen of the white folk is saying—that his Party will not look on quietly while they are being ruthlessly ill-treated by brutal officials. So loud and continuous were the shouts of "Bande Mataram" when he honoured Barisal with a visit that pious Moslems were distracted from their devotions, and sent a petition to the magistrate protesting against the commotion. The absurdity of all this is apparent enough; but, unfortunately, the crudities of Mr. Keir Hardie will also suggest more serious reflections. His ignorant eloquence will make him a useful ally to the promotors of an agitation which has already done an infinite amount of harm, and, unless it can be checked, may have most deplorable consequences. The representative of Independent Labour, no doubt, is on sufficiently good terms with himself to be entirely unconscious of the fact that his views on Indian politics are beneath contempt; and it would be futile to hope that, when he sees a little more of India, he will find that he has been made a tool of by astute Bengali gentlemen like Mr. Jogesh Chaudhuri.

The question iswhether it would not be better to take an early opportunity of showing that there are ways of silencing even members of Parliament when they openly encourage sedition and disloyalty, not from their seats in the House, but from a platform within the jurisdiction of the Indian authorities. It cannot be said that Mr. Keir Hardie has already broken the law—possibly some of his utterances are merely foolish—but he has clearly been sailing rather near the wind. The Indian Penal Code is tolerably precise. "Whoever by words either spoken or written attempts to bring into hatred or content or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India," is liable amongst other things to transportation for life. Mr Chaudhuri who is a Barrister-at-law and was called to the Bar in England is capable of explaining the Code to his friend, but in case he may have omitted to enlighten him on the subject the authorities at Calcutta might do worse than give Mr. Hardie a hint as to the risks he is running. There ought to be no hesitation in doing this. We have been hearing a good deal during the current year of the outbreak of the great Mutiny; but while many heroic deeds have been celebrated and many old controversies regarding its causes have been revived, too little has been said on what is, perhaps, the most vitally important of the lessons which should have been taught by the events of 1857. Thousands of those who fought against us were made rebels by their own ignorance and the malevolent incitement of a few who had not this excuse. The ignorance and credulity of the masses constitute a far greater danger to the internal peace of the country than the reasoning, if misguided, hostility of a small but voluble section and it is the first duty of the Government, by every means in its power, to protect the ignorant populace from preachers of disloyalty, whoever they be. It was the recognition of this duty which compelled Lord Minto's Government to sanction a restriction of the liberty of the Press, and of the right of public speech, and it more than justified the summary deportation of sedition-mongers like Ajit Sing and Lajpat Rai. A mischief-making demagogue from England, who elects to aid Bengali orators and journalists in exciting disaffection, should be plainly told that his presence in India at the present time is undesirable.

## MARCUS ANTONIUS SECUNDUS.

***Mr. Keir Hardie as Mark Antony.***

"Friends! Malcontents! Sedition-mongers! lend me your ears:
"I come to slander Britain, not to praise her."

*Julius Cæsar, Act III, Scene II (adapted).*

### "THE PALL MALL GAZETTE."

In this country there are few people who do not possess sufficient knowledge of the past history and political status of Mr. Keir Hardie to serve as a corrective to his frequent outbursts of irresponsible rhetoric. In India he is known to a few of the educated classes, and, though they may be ready to use him, they are under no delusions as to his character and influence. But he is a member of the Imperial Parliament, and titular leader of the youngest group in the House of Commons. That is distinction enough to make him a serviceable tool in the hands of the astute agitators who are now acting as his guides and sponsors in Eastern Bengal. It is not the expectation of these agitators to make a profound impression upon the British people. But it is their purpose to gain a stronger hold upon the mass of the Hindus by parading with every adjunct of pomp and circumstance, an Englishman whose blank ignorance of all that concerns the governance of India makes him as soft clay in the skilful hands of these artificers of sedition, and who is willing to avow unqualified sympathy with the views they have expressed. Some people may be content to acknowledge that Mr. Keir Hardie is not consciously and wilfully playing into the hands of mischief mongers. He may be sincere according to his lights, but that is of little consequence. There are circumstances in which the criminality of ignorance is scarcely less heinous than the criminality which springs from vice, and the mildest judgment that can be passed upon this political Ishmaelite is that he is recklessly interfering in matters with regard to which he ought to be conscious of his own lack of knowledge. But it is not easy to accept this mild view of Mr. Keir Hardie's doings when we learn that he has been comparing the state of Eastern Bengal with that of Russia, and declaring that "if they were known in England the atrocities officials commit in that province would cause more horror than the Turkish outrages in Armenia." No man who possesses the average of human intelligence could make such statements as these with honest sincerity. If Mr. Keir Hardie has used the words attributed to him, or any words of similar import, he has been guilty of a gross and shameful, indeed a malignant, libel upon his fellow country men. Even the "Daily News"—always too ready to believe that Englishmen who go abroad leave their humanity at home—expresses a hope that the reports are not authentic, and admits that if the words were used they are "mischievous to the point of criminality." At least there can be no doubt that these words, side by side with promises to help India in obtaining "self-government like Canada," are being circulated in all the vernacular journals, and that the native mind is being inflamed by the whole series of demonstrations in which Mr. Keir Hardie has taken part.

It is a grave question, therefore, whether the Indian Government should tolerate the prolongation of a tour which is the worst incitement to lawlessness and sedition that has yet been offered. We have gladly acknowledged the wise statesmanlike spirit in which Mr. Morley has handled the problem of unrest in India. Though action was taken somewhat late, it has been firm, and yet sympathetic. The insolence of the agitator has been curbed, but the "steps forward" of the reformer have not been stayed. In the proposals which have been submitted for consideration every thoughtful Indian sees a wise endeavour to broaden the basis of native representation as far as the conditions of the country permit at this moment. What has been done has been well done, but it is not enough. Mr. Morley and Lord Minto must not shrink from dealing promptly with such a problem as the irresponsible wanderings and speechmakings of Mr. Keir Hardie may create. They have deported a few disturbers of the peace; they could do no better than escort Mr. Keir Hardie to Bombay and see him safely on board the first available steamship which leaves that port. One may smile at the action of the Barisal Mahomedans who have petitioned the magistrate because "they are unable to say their prayers owing to the continual shouts of 'Bande Mataram' by the Hindus in honour of Mr. Keir Hardie's visit." And yet that incident, typically Eastern, is not really a thing to be lightly treated. Two-thirds of the population of Eastern Bengal is Mahomedan, and since the Partition, Swadeshi and Swaraj agitations began these loyal subjects of the King have been sorely tormented by the seditious classes. Their leaders have striven with remarkable success to repress the natural tendency to make reprisals, and have urged that the Government should be trusted to see that equal justice is done. The peregrinations of Mr. Keir Hardie and the insults which he and those who accompany him are heaping upon the Government officials are not interpreted according to our Western ideas of free speech. They are simply regarded as displays of weakness, giving point to the Hindu boast that the authorities dare not restrain their manifestations of disloyalty. Danger lies in the probability that the Mahomedans will grow weary of relying upon a Government which shrinks from defending itself and them, and that they will make reprisals on their own account. It is no less, therefore, than an outburst of civil warfare that must be guarded against. The temper of the seditious classes may be judged from a poetic outburst in a recent issue of one of the vernacular papers:—"We shall take our ablutions in the blood of the enemy, "And with it shall tint Hindustan red." This is the spirit which is being preached. Mr. Keir Hardie, wrapped in his ignorance and self-sufficiency, may not realise that he has been brandishing a torch over an open magazine, but others do know, and it is their duty to bring the danger to an end at once.

### FURTHER COMMENTS.

On October 3: "The Pall Mall Gazette" again referred to Mr. Keir Hardie. Those two great Press agencies, Reuter's and the Central News, must recognise that the differences which have arisen between them as to the nature of Mr. Keir Hardie's utterances in Eastern Bengal cannot remain where they are. It is necessary in the public interest that the actual truth should be known. In common with all the leading journals of this country we commented yesterday in adverse terms upon reports in which Reuter stated that the leader of the Independent Labour party was credited in the Bengali newspapers with stating that "the condition of Eastern Bengal is worse than that of Russia, and that the atrocities committed by officials would, if they were known, evoke more horror in England than the Turkish outrages in Armenia." The Central News cabled that the severe criticisms in the London papers had created considerable astonishment, alleged that none of the papers in India, either English or Native, had taken much exception to the visitor's actions, that his conduct had been "quite proper and discreet," and that on his return to Calcutta he had said that "most of the press messages sent to England concerning the unrest were grossly exaggerated." This morning Reuter replies to this by stating that in an interview Mr. Keir Hardie had acknowledged that "the statements attributed to him were not exaggerated," and that he had actually used the words set out in the first message. Which of these statements is true? We need not trouble our heads, for the moment, about Mr. Keir Hardie's belief that India should have self-government, like Canada. But if he did say that the condition of Eastern Bengal is worse than that of Russia, and that the horrors in that province equalled the Armenian horrors, we cannot regard one word of the criticism passed in this country as unduly severe, and we do not believe that in the face of such utterances these criticisms would cause astonishment "in loyalist circles," or that any one with a proper sense of responsibility would say that the man who had made revolting allegations against British administration was behaving himself in a manner which could be described as "on the whole quite proper and discreet." It is, above all things, necessary that there should be caution accuracy, and a due sense of responsibility among those who send Press messages from India to England. Exaggeration, or misrepresentation, either from a pro-British or pro-native point of view, may do incalculable mischief; and we trust that the news agencies we have named will promptly acknowledge this, and will take steps to procure the plain, unvarnished truth.

Again on October 4:—The news from India to-day is disquieting. It tells of wild disturbances in Calcutta, and of "torrents of stones" falling upon the police, who were called upon to restore order. In that notorious native journal, "Bande Mataram," the assertion is made that a number of the native policemen took of their uniforms and then went back to the scene of the disturbances and joined bands with the rioters. We doubt the truth of that statement, which is more probably a suggestion to the police than the record of an actual occurrence. But there can be no question about the gravity of the disturbances, or about the effect likely to be produced by the glowing accounts which the native journals give of the courage of the mob." The Bengalis are not renowned for physical daring; the warlike races of India, indeed, look upon them with contempt. Desperate efforts, therefore, are being made by the political agitators to rouse martial feelings among them, and we suspect that some of these disturbances are organized with that end in view. If the leaders can make the mob believe that they may shower stones or broken bottles upon the representatives of law and order without suffering much hurt themselves, they will make the condition of Bengal much more alarming than it has been hitherto. A sharp check is required at ones. The next riot should be quelled by one or two squadrons of cavalry, for a few damaged heads now may save many lives in the future. These occurrences at Calcutta give point to the protests which have made against the incendiary language Mr. Keir Hardie has been using since he appeared in Bengal. From his own telegrams to the "Daily Mail" we conclude that this reckless and ignorant tourist has been making comparisons between the conditions in Russia and Armenia and India. He admits as much, although he describes the Reuter version of his speeches as "fabrications." The public memory is short, yet it goes back far enough to recall the hideous accusations Mr. Keir Hardie made against British action during the Zulu risings in Natal and it has not been forgotten that—like his friend Mr. Grayson, of Belfast riot and broken bottle notoriety—he adopted evasive methods of reply when challenged in regard to these accusations. In the present condition of native feeling it is a heinous crime for any Englishman to use words which can be interpreted by the ignorant classes as an acknowledgement that they are the victims of gross misrule. They accept all such words with unquestioning faith, and are moved to frenzy thereby. We repeat, therefore, that it is the duty of the authorities to remove Mr. Keir Hardie, and to deal vigorously with the spirit of lawlessness which will become more serious if it is not curbed at once.

### THE "DAILY MAIL."

On October 4 the "Daily Mail" writes:—The two telegrams which we print to-day from Mr. Keir Hardie to the "Daily Mail" can leave little doubt in the minds of the British public as to the danger and even criminality of Mr. Hardie's performance in India. It will be remembered that on October 1 he was reported by Reuter's correspondent at Calcutta to have made certain statements, which in the conditions prevailing in India were calculated to aggravate the spirit of disloyalty and sedition. The native Press of India welcomed Mr. Hardie's wild words with "delirious joy."

The "Daily Mail" at once telegraphed to him asking him for a statement and received the first of the two telegrams which we print to-day. That telegram carefully omitted all reference to what he actually said, and a second message was despatched by the "Daily Mail" asking Mr. Keir Hardie the plain question, whether he had used the exact words contained in the original Reuter message from Calcutta. He has replied in his second telegram that the Reuter statements are "fabrications. But he then goes on to show that far from the statement attributed to him having been fabricated, there was a very substantial foundation in his speeches for Reuter's report. If he did not say that the state of Eastern bengal was worse than that of Russia, he admits that he declared that it "reminded him of Russia." If he did not accuse officials of atrocities worse than those committed by the Turks in Armenia, he owns that "the violation of Hindu women by Mohammedan rowdies reminded him of Armenia." The least incendiary of his alleged pronouncements, that India should have self-government like Canada, was, according to him a misrepresentation of a statement that colonial Government must be India's ultimate goal.

The general tone of his speeches is not, however vitally changed by these verbal modifications. The effect upon a Bengali audience of the words with which he has been credited by Reuter, and those which he actually used would be much the same. In either case his utterances would tend to stimulate disorder and rebellion; in either case they were profoundly, wrong and dangerous to his countrymen.

The following are the telegrams published in the "Daily Mail" on October 4:—

(1) Mr. Keir Hardie to the "Daily Mail," containing (a) His impression of his visit to Eastern Bengal, and (b) a suggestion that his recent speeches have been misreported by Reuter's Agency.

(2) The "Daily Mail" to Mr. Keir Hardie, inquiring whether he made the specific statements attributed to him, namely, that the condition of Eastern Bengal was worse that than of Russia, and that the atrocities committed by officials resembled Turkish outrages in Armenia.

(3) Mr. Keir Hardie to the "Daily Mail," giving his own version of what he said.

We publish also telegrams from our corresponent at Simla and Reuter's correspondent at Calcutta, the latter stating that Mr. Keir Hardie has admitted in an interview that the statements attributed to him were not exaggerated:—

FROM MR. KEIR HARDIE, M. P.
Calcutta, October 3,

I have spent a week in East Bengal. Courteously received by all classes. No meetings. I interviewed Hindu maharajahs, Mahomedan nabobs, a retired chief judge of the Supreme Court, acting magistrates, college presidents, schoolmasters, and Mahomedan and Hindu ryots (peasants. I came to the conclusion that there is no sedition worth mentioning. The Supreme Courts decisions support this view. All public meetings are prohibited, The districts are full of special police.

The Swadeshi movement, originally to boycot British goods, but now to develop Indian industry, is spreading rapidly. Mahomedans, in return for their support of the partition of Bengal, are receiving official appointments without competitive examination.

The Hindu and Mahomedan lived peacebly for ages and their relations would still be good but for fanatical Mahomedan preachers.

The economic condition of the Ryots is deplorable. Their usual debt to the moneylenders has been increased, owing to the partial failure of the rice crop last year. The prospect is better this year.

With a sympathetic administration, the gradual introduction of legitimate reforms, and the promise of the Government of the High Court and Legislative Council for the whole of Bengal, the agitation would speedily subside.

People at home should be careful of trusting the reports, especially of Reuter's agents. The grossly distorted home reports are publicly censured by the leading Calcutta journals.

There is amusement here this morning at the cabled comments of the "Daily Mail," "The Times," and the "Standared," in their leading columns. They have been misled by Reuter's.

J. KEIR HARDIE.

On receipt of the above message, the following telegram was despatched to Mr. Keir Hardie early this afternoon:—

May we ask, as we are obliged to rely on cabled reports, whether you really stated that the condition of Eastern Bengal was worse than that of Russia, and that the atrocities committed by officials would, if known, evoke more horror in England, than the Turkish outrages in Armenia? Also that India should have self-government like Canada?—Editor, "Daily Mail."

The following reply was received late in the evening:—

CALCUTTA, October 3.

The statements are fabrications. I said that the prohibition of meetings, etc., reminded me of Russia; and the violation of Hindu women by Mohammedan rowdies (reminded me) of Armenia; and that colonial government was the ulti mate goal.

J. KEIR HARDIE.

CHEWING PAN WITH NATIVES.

Simla, OCTOBER 3.

When touring in Bengal, Mr. Keir Hardie associated himself entirely with the Young India party, chewing pan (a fragrant leaf) with his native friends in the British Magistrate's Court at Barisal, and joining with a Bengali gentleman in the latter's protest against not being permitted to accompany him over the Sirajgunge goal.

Addressing a large gathering at Barisal, Mr. Keir Hardie is reported to have protested against the exclusion of educated Indians from the effective control of Indian affairs. He said that India should be as fully self governed as Canada, and declared that what was patriotism in Europe, was in India termed sedition.

On his return to Calcutta to-day, Mr. Keir Hardie, in the course of an interview, said that he intended on his arrival in England to convene a conference of members of the House of Commons to decide on action in connection with India.

The native Press here welcomes his attitude. Anglo-Indians consider it likely to do a good deal of harm among the ignorant classes. The "Pioneer" of Allahabad says: "Mr. Keir Hardie in India, is, of course an infinitely more important personage than Mr. Keir Hardie in Great Britian could ever be." It ridicules the attention he is receiving—both here in England.

The 'Times of India' (Bombay) says that it did not suppose anch abysmal ignorance as Mr. Keir Hardie's existed outside an infants' school, and adds "his antics are repudiated by every Indian of education and position."

The "Madras Times" says: "India has already suffered enough from travelled idiots."

STATEMENTS MAINTAINED.

Calcutta, October 3.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P, who has returned here from Eastern Bengal, declared, in the course of an interview that the statements attributed to him were not exaggerated.

It was true that he had said that the horrors in Eastern Bengal equalled the Armenian horrors, and he had also given it as his opinion that the Canadian form of government was the best for India, and that what was good for Canada must be good for India.

Mr. Keir Hardie added that on his return home he would convene a conference at the House of Commons and lay the facts before it prior to the discussion of the Indian Budget. In conclusion, the Labour Leader said that Mr. Morley had belied his reputation as a philosopher.

All the Bengali papers continue to express their deep gratitude to Mr. Keir Hardie, who they declare, is "an angel and not a man."—Reuter.

PARSEE EDITOR'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of the "Daily Mail,"

Sir,—The mischief done by the reckless utterances of a firebrand like Mr. Keir Hardie in Bengal will be incalculable, and Mr. Morley cannot take a better step in the matter than to send an order to put him on board the first available steamship which leaves either Calcutta or Bombay. To talk of Turkish and Russian atrocitief in the same breath as the Government of India is utterly ridiculous.

Mr. Macpherson, the Labour M.P., talks of Mr. Keir Hardie's big soul bursting in his efforts to denounce the oppression and tyranny in India, but how could Mr. Keir Hardie have noticed all such zoolum practised by the British Raj on the people of India in a couple of days' stay in Calcutta?

NASARVANJI M. COOPER.

Editor, "The Parsee Chronicle," Ilford, Essex.

On October 3rd "Daily Mail" published the following:—The inflamatory speeches reported to have been made by Mr. Keir Hardie in Bengal have excited wide-spread indignation and general reprobation is expressed by the Press of both parties. What action Mr. Moreley will take is still uncertain, but in view of the severe punishments which have been inflicted on native agitators for similar offences it is generally felt that he cannot overlook the mischievous utterances of Mr. Keir Hardie.

Meanwhile, we publish below a statement by Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., whose opinion upon Indian affairs carries the greatest weight. On Page 3 will be found an article by Mr. de P. Webb, chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, on the subject.

Sir Lepel Griffin who has occupied many high posts in the political and administrative service in India and who is now chairman of the East India Association, gave the "Daily Mail" today the following statement for publication with reference to Mr. Keir Hardie's visit to Bengal and the effect which his speeches may have upon the natives: "I have read the article this morning in the "Daily Mail" with which I entirely concur and have no doubt that the decision of the case may be left with confidence in the hands of Mr. John Morley, who has hitherto shown his ability to deal with such matters. It would be intolerable for the Government of India to permit a firebrand like Mr. Keir Hardie to preach inflammatory doctrines to the excitable natives of Bengal, and the simple operation of deportation, which can be carried out under the existing law, might well be applied in his case, or in other similar cases in the future in which it is clearly proved that grave and serious danger to the tranquillity of India is caused by reckless or seditious utterances. I have not the evidence at my disposal to be able to pronounce on the case, but the Government of India and the Secretary of State will, no doubt, take vigorous action should they consider it to be necessary."

THE HON. M. DE P. WEBB'S OPINION.

On October 3rd the "Daily Mail" published the following from Mr. M. de P. Webb, of Karachi:

The sight of an English member of Parliament being led from station to station in Eastern Bengal, garlanded with flowers surrounded by noisy crowds of youthful politicians, and uttering threats as to what he and his fellow members of the Labour Party in England intend doing to mitigate the awful condition of affairs brought about by the scandalous atrocities of Anglo-Indian officials is a spectacle at which the Gods themselves might weep.

The incalculable harm and danger which such a proceeding is likely to create are perhaps but inadequately appreciated in this country, where long apprenticeship has fitted the people to enjoy the utmost liberty of speech. In India where circumstances are entirely different, remarks which in Great Britain would be allowed to pass unnoticed because of the ability of the public to appreciate them at their true worth assume an importance out of all proportion to their real value. And where such remarks are calculated to create disloyalty, stir up sedition, and foment physical opposition to the everyday work of administration and progress, it is obviously the duty of the Government to step in and punish the culprit—be his colour what it may.

When, for example, Mr. Keir Hardie states that the condition of Eastern Bengal is worse than that of Russia and that the atrocities perpetrated by English officials would, if they were known, evoke more horror in England than the Turkish outrages in Armenia, the time has come for immediate action. Knowing, as we all do, that such statements are wholly untrue, that their utterance in the heart of a district already excited to danger point can only increase that danger and so tend to injure the welfare of the whole community, the least that can be done is to bring Mr. Keir Hardie under the operation of those same sections of the law by which the proprietor of the "Panjabi" and other ignorant miscreants have been sent to gaol.

Nothing but a firm belief in British integrity in British justice, and in British power to enforce obedience to British law enables Great Britian to successfully administer the various peoples of India. It will be readily understood that the Bengali agitator has very plastic material in a population of this character. When, for example, bet attributes the failure of monsoon rains or, the appearance of plague, or by other natural pes or calamity to the machinations of the Sahib-log there are always millions of credulous villagers to believe him. Or when he pours the vials of his abuse on Mr. Morley, or the Viceroy, of the official element generally, before an audience of semi-educated school boys, he can be quite sure of a highly sympathetic reception.

But when, on top of all this, a member of the British Parliament lands Calcutta and forthwith confirms all he has been declaiming regarding the cruelties and atrocities of the British officials on the spot, then his sayings and doings acquire an importance that might well mislead other of far greater knowledge and experience than the tens of millions of poor ignorant country folk, upon whose willing and highly sensitive minds he has been so successfully playing.

Indeed, were such an action to be followed by a widespread and bloody conflagration, the responsibility would be wholly on the head of that reckless and ignorant Labour member, whose ill-timed, ill-placed, and utterly unfounded remarks are the origin of the latest outburst of Bengali sentiment.—M. DE P. Webb.

THE "DAILY NEWS."

It is reasonable to suppose that the telegrams from India exaggerate the tone of Mr. Keir Hardie's utterances. Mr. Keir Hardie is a very independent and uncompromising person; but we mistake his character if the remarks attributed to him in a vague and indefinite way are authentic. It would be mischievous to the point of criminality to tell the Hindus that "the atrocities of the officials" were worse than the "Turkish outrages in Armenia." Such a statement would be meaningless as well as incendiary, and we cannot believe that any member of Parliament can have been guilty of it.

The situation in India in difficult and delicate. We have in these columns steadily protested against many of the developments of our raje—against the education policy, the partition of Bengal, the exclusion of the natives from the legitimate share in the function of administration, and so on. We have urged the need of a thorough and impartial inquiry into the grievances of the people, and we think that inquiry in not less necessary even after Mr. Morley's modest scheme of reforms. It is eminently desirable, too, that as many influential politicians as possible should endeavour to come near to the Indian problem by personal contact with the facts. It is time that the reign of ignorance and indifference in the sphere of Indian affairs ceased.

But such a tour as that which Mr. Keir Hardie is alleged to be making will do no good. It will defeat the very object we have in view. The situation is bitter enough already. It should be the aim of everyone to allay that bitterness—to impress upon the native the justice of British intention and upon the House of Commons at home the true facts and the true remedy. We hope and expect to hear that Mr. Keir Hardie has been grossly misrepresented. We hope also that the Labour Party will takes steps to ascertain the truth. It cannot afford to be associated with a reckless playing with fire.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Mr. KEIR HARDIE, who is professedly making a tour of the world in search of health, has found it possible to land in the perilous tropical climate of Bengal, and to throw his energies, *plus* any amount of sinister intention, into the disloyal agitation which is creating so much anxiety for the Government. He pompously announced, when starting on his tour, that he meant to drop in India and "study" the conditions on the spot. The word "study" in connection with Mr. Keir Hardie's incubations on any subject is humorous. With India as the object of his thoughts it is absurd. As well might "Will" Crooks or "Jack" Williams, or any other of the ignorant class from which Mr. Hardie's political associates are drawn, announce that he was about to pay a visit to the British Museum and "study" universal knowledge for a week or two.

Mr. Hardie stated at a luncheon given in Liverpool on July 12, just before his departure that "he would not apologise for their party (*sic*) for there was no reason to do so. He should hold up their movement in this country as a model which might with advantage be followed in practically every quarter of the globe. . . . He looked forward to seeing India, They of the Socialist and Labour movement had a special responsibility resting upon them at that moment in connection with the affairs of that most unhappy country and he would endeavour as far as he could to find out the truth and make it known to his colleagues and co-workers throughout the land." This was fair warning to the Indian authorities that Mr. Hardie left this country with mischief in his mind and determined to import into India the methods and manners of the small group of ignorant and conceited windbags of which he has appropriately arrogated to himself the leadership. But really Mr. Keir Hardie overestimates himself. In the long list of charlatans who, like Mrs. Eddy with her "Christian Science" in religion, have professed in politics to give a scientific character and form to crazy Socialistic speculations, from St. Simon, Fourier, Bakunin, and Karl Marx down to Hyndman and Quelch, Mr. Keir Hardie must take a very subordinate place both intellectually and morally. He has not fitted himself by the "study" of which he prates either to teach or to lead others on social and political reforms, and he exaggerates the position which owing largely to the deplorable folly of the Unionist Party, he attained by accident in the last election. How little he has realised his exact weight in British politics which is that of a gasbag, is shown by his astonishing boast to the ignorant native crowds who hung upon his words in Eastern Bengal, that "the Party to which he belonged was not insignificant at home, and would not tolerate such scandals." We should warn the baboos not to take Mr. Keir Hardie at his own valuation, or attach much importance either to his opinions or his promises. So ridiculous do his declarations appear, even to a sympathising critic, that the "Manchester Guardian" "trusts that Mr. Keir Hardie's speeches are misreported." It adds that "some of the things he is being made to say in India by the newspapers (i.e. by the native seditious Press which admires and adores him as an "angel"—which even writes that 'God sent Mr. Keir Hardie') are impossible to justify." We see no reason in that for disbelieving the reports. But we are bound to accept the disclaimer he has telegraphed home. It is much if he is ashamed of some of the sayings attributed to him. What he admits, however, is mischievous enough. We are accustomed to that kind of stuff from that quarter. Mr. Keir Hardie's political oratory at home is characterised by the frivolity of the irresponsible. Here, however, he is known, and his powers of mischief are limited. In India, touring with a circus of baboo conspirators, as a popular political mountebank, he is a danger, and it is the duty of the Government to close his mouth. He should be treated like any other agitator, native or foreign. His parliamentary position does not protect him from responsibility for his actions, and the Government ought promptly to put him aboard the next available vessel for his destination, which, it is said, is Australia. There, we note, the working-men are waiting for him with some apprehension. Their Socialism does not convert them into sedition mongers. The Sydeney correspondent of the "Times" states that "the Labour Party do not look forward with pleasure to his coming visit, as they fear that a similar display of blatant ignorance by this self-styled 'comrade' will discredit their cause there." Indeed, it is hard to conceive that in any intelligent community any cause could gain by his advocacy.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY NEWS.")

Sir,—"The Daily News" is so staunch and true a friend to the cause of Indian progress that I write the present letter with the utmost possible reluctance. But are you not taking a little too much for granted in your leaderette of to day on "Mr. Keir Hardie in India"? You rightly suspect a tinge of exaggeration in the telegrams which Reuter's Calcutta correspondent is so busy sending to this country; but surely you are not your ordinary self when you go on to say that "such a tour as Mr. Keir Hardie is alleged to be making will do not good."

Up to the present little beyond the official version of the situation both in Bengal and the Punjab has penetrated to this country; and nothing is more difficult than to find a home for a statement of the Indian case. Mr. Keir Hardie has gone to India to find things out for himself, as I wish other members of Parliament would go. Instead of accepting the hospitality of officials and picking up his "facts" at Anglo-Indian clubs, he is travelling through the centres of unrest, ascertaining the grievances of the people at first hand. And if he is roused to indignation by what he sees and learns it hardly lies in the mouth of Liberals to chide him. We do not spare our invective when we attack the Russian bureaucrat or the Turkish pasha or King Leopold.

Lord Lytton once declared that modern writers possessed themselves of a subject as the Israelites possessed themselves of Jericho—by walking round it and blowing their own trumpets. Englishmen, if they wish to keep India, will be wise to avoid meriting the same rebuke.—Yours, etc.,

H. E. A. COTTON.
Editor, "India."

35, Palace Chambers, Westminster, Oct. 2.

[Mr. Cotton unintentionally misrepresents us. We are as anxious as he can be that Englishmen should investigate the facts on the spot. And having investigated them the place for agitation is not India, where it could only do harm, but this country, where it can alone be effective. We refuse to believe that the remarks attributed to Mr. Keir Hardie were authentic, and we are glad to learn from the Central News representative to-day that the original report is unfounded and that his proceedings have been entirely discreet.—Ed. D. N.]

THE CABLE REPORTS.

We append several of the cable reports on which the above has been written: The following are from "The Standard:—"

Calcutta, OCTOBER 1.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., accompanied by Mr. J. Chandhuri, a Bengali barrister and a leading Swadeshi agitator is now touring Eastern Bengal. The full programme of his tour is published by the Bengali papers, and crowds and decorations await him at every station. The Bengali newspapers contain long accounts of the Labour leader's journey, and he is interviewed every day.

These papers ascribe to him statements to the effect that the condition of Eastern Bengal is worse than that of Russia, and that the atrocities committed by officials would, if they were known, evoke more horror in England than the Turkish outrages in Armenia. Mymensingh, he is further represented to have declared, reminded him of a city in a state of siege. He is stated to have added that the party to which he belonged was not insignificant at home, and would not tolerate such scandals. These and similar remarks are freely quoted and commented on by the Bengali journals, and they tend to add considerably to the prevailing excitement. Among Europeans, the opinion is expressed that the native agitators to whose guidance Mr. Hardie has entrusted himself are taking advantage of his inexperience of Indian conditions to forward their own political ends.

Mr. Keir Hardie delivered a speech at Barisal yesterday in the course of which he said he would do his best to assist in making India a self-governing colony like Canada. What was good for the Canadians, he added, must be good for the Indians. The Barisal Mahomedans have presented a petition to the magistrate, stating that they are unable to say their prayers owing to the continual shouts of "B

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

### WHERE IS ANYTHING?

"Where's my luggage?" asks a writer in the "Daily Chronicle." Let him be countered with another, "Where's my train?" Either question will serve to floor the average railway porter. A man tore off to a London terminus on Saturday to meet a train coming from an important provincial city, which train, though not in the ordinary time-table) had been sufficiently advertised to secure the patronage of several hundred people. Not a soul on the station could make the remotest guess as to which platform or at what time it would arrive. If you had questioned inspectors and porters as to the exact situation of the comet which hove in sight the other day, they could not have shown more superb unconcern Whee the last man visible had been pathetically interrogated the questioner took him into his confidence. "You," he said, 'are the fiftieth man on this station who this afternoon has answered me, 'I don't know anything about it.' "And the honest fellow seemed genuinely happy at the unanimity.

### THE PRICE OF MEDITATION.

The inquirer has a grievance not only against the porters of this station, but against its platforms. It is impossible, when looking for a train, to take a seat in the waiting-room. Numbers are constantly bobbing up in the dial, bidding the watcher flee as a bird, first to platform No. 1, then to platform No. 7, and so on through the whole range. As some trains arrive at the far end of the platform, a change from one platform to another involves a flight of a quarter of a mile. Now on all those platforms there is not a single seat, "Keep your eye on the dial and learn to which platform the train is coming!"—that is the rule of the station. So you must be up and doing. The wearied watcher on Saturday thought to be in readiness for the coming guest, so chartered the only available taxi-cab, to serve in the end for transport, but until then, as substitute for the seats which the company does not provide. Train after train came in and backed out, and time passed; still he kept his cab waiting. To the end he and taxi-cabby came to settle up. "Six-and-twopence, please," said the mechanic. And six-and-twopence it was, without going a yard. It was a novel way of getting a platform-seat, but one would hardly call it economical, in view of the impending strike.

### THE OTHERS.

There be many vandals among us, and it causes some discomfort to know that the Continental papers make much of reports of our own telling how fools and worse disfigure our national monuments, for spite or self-advertisement. If it does not make our case better, it at any rate enables us to appeal to the sympathy of our critics when we find that abroad they are every bit as bad as we ourselves are. They have got a statue of Shakespeare at Weimar, and they propose to erect another in the new theatre there of which the world has heard. There may be in the proposal for the second the thought that it will be safer than the first; the latter has but newly emerged from the coat of pitch with which some fanatic Anglophobe bedaubed it. The letter-cutting fiend is just as busy there as in England. An English visitor who has made a protracted stay at Weimar has seen the seat in the park, on which Schiller used to write, entirely renewed, to make good the ravages of these vandal carvers.

### TO DROP THE PHILIPPINES.

The American papers are busily discussing whether it would be better to drop the Philippines than to keep them, and a canvass has been made on the subject by the "New York Herald." That journal has been collecting the opinions of Congressmen and Senators, and out of 138 who were consulted not more than 27 were in favour of keeping the islands. The rest, Republicans and Democrats alike, would all welcome any reasonable way out of the bargain.

### THE KALAHARI DESERT.

The Kalahari, in which Morenga, the persistent opponent of the Germans in South-West Africa, has just been killed is a huge treeless and sandy waste, forming part of British Bechuanaland and the vast central plateau of South Africa. It separates Namaqualand from the habitable portions of British Bechuanaland. Here and there are to be found bushmen, the true aborigines of South Africa, and the only inhabitants of this dreary expanse of sand.

### "HEAVEN'S SECRETS."

The following is a true story, vouched for by a correspondent of the "Methodist Times." Her little boy of seven years of age said to her one day, "Mother, I know why it is that babies cannot speak until they are twelve months old. It is because they come straight from heaven and if they were able to talk as soon as they were born they would tell the secrets, and so God dosen't let them speak until they have almost forgotten them."

### A BIRD ROMANCE.

In a sparrow's nest in a Bushey Heath garden may now be seen the skeleton of a male bird sitting upon eggs that have never been hatched. The top feathers still cover the bird's frame and give the appearance of life, but it is only a frame. Is this a bird's romance full of pathos for lovers of nature? Is it probable that one day his mate met with some tragic end? Never returning, the male bird undertook the task of incubation. But the eggs had become cold, and his solicitude brought no reward. Anxiously awaiting the return of his mate, he stuck to his task until death completed the tragedy.

### WHICH WILLOW MAKES THE BEST BATS?

Opinion has hitherto widely differed among the manufacturers as to which kind of willow makes the best bats, and at least three varieties are used for the purpose. The controversy is now finally settled in favour of the close-bark blue willow ("Salix alba, var, coerulea,)" which grows chiefly in Essex, Hertfordshire, and Suffolk. This species of willow grows more rapidly than any other British tree, and thrives splendidly on worthless, marshy ground. As a full-grown tree fetches at present about £15, the sadly neglected "Salix alba coerulea" must possess what Mr. Haldane would call "unrealised potentialities" of profit. Unlike most willows, this variety is very long-lived, and a large specimen near Bury St. Edmunds was probably planted before the dissolution of the monastery.

### A ROYAL HUMORIST.

Poorly educated as George the Third was, he was capable to a surprising degree of uttering at times shrewd and humorous remarks. In the Life of George the Third which Mr. Lewis Melville has written and Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons are publishing, under the title of "Farmer George," there will be found not a few of the Royal sayings. When Lord Chief Baron Macdonald, a great snuff-taker, and Mr. Baron Graham, an inveterate talker, were sitting in the Westminster Court, "The Court of the Exchequer," remarked the King, "has a snuff-box at one end and a chatterbox at the other." George sometimes endeavoured to find amusement in poking about Windsor, asking questions of all he met in his rambles. "Well, my lad, what do you want?" he asked a stable-boy. "What do they pay you?" "I help in the stables," the youngster grumbled, "but I have nothing but victuals and clothes." "Be content," said the monarch philosophically, "I have no more."

### MOPING MUM.

There are those, and not the least considerable of men who will never believe that smiles will be tolerated in Heaven. Johnson would have had no good word to say of the forthcoming letters of Dean Hole reflecting the cleric's sunny humour. He did not like the witty cleric, and his resentment declared itself in a rough protest, when several clergymen, who thought to entertain him with the lax jollity of men of the world, as Boswell has it, let themselves go. The Doctor sat grave and silent for some time, then, turning to Beauclerck, said, by no means in a whisper, "This merriment of parsons is mighty offensive." Carlyle had no better opinion of the humour of Sydney Smith. He was still struggling to replace his burnt volume of the "French Revolution" when he passed through the streets of the West End—and saw the miseries and shame of some who walked there—on to the house of a friend. There, for the first time and in that mood, he met Smith:—"a mass of fat and muscularity, with massive Roman nose, piercing hazel eyes, huge cheeks, shrewdness and fun, not humour, or even wit, seemingly without soul altogether."


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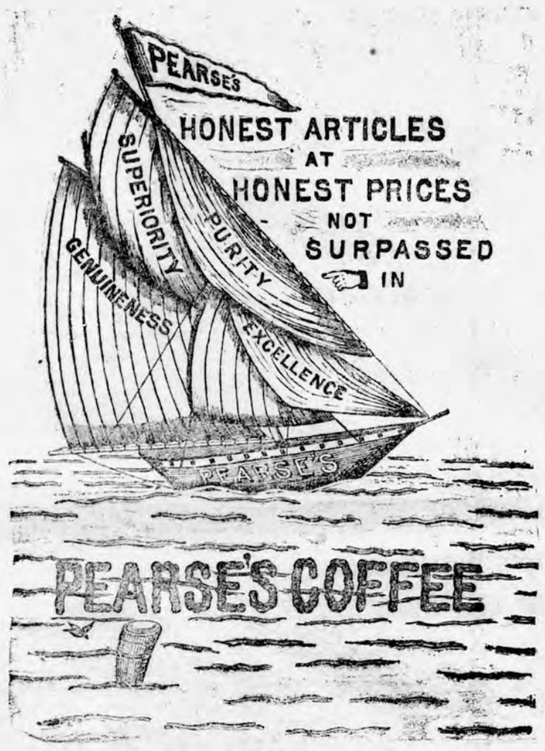


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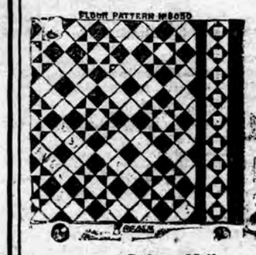


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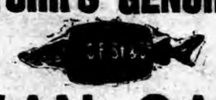

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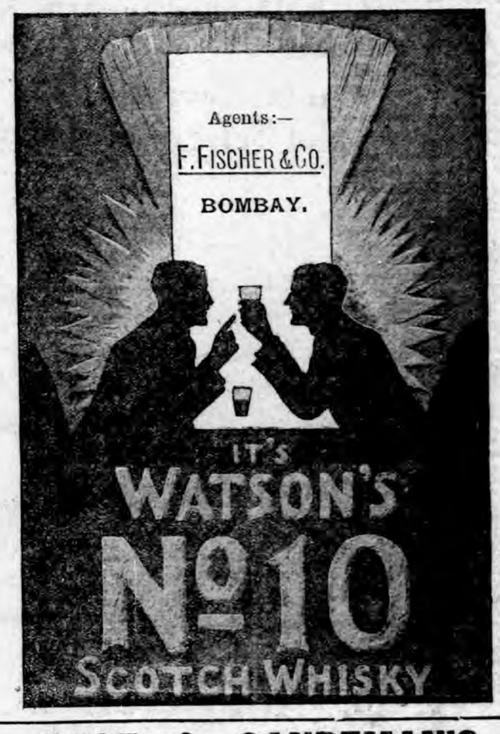


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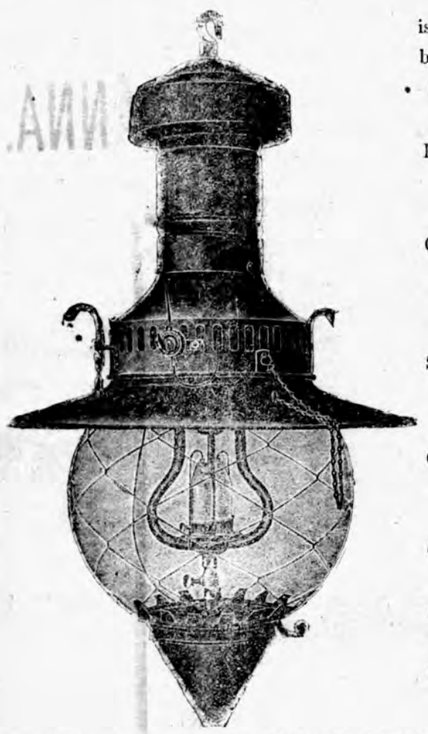

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| 12 Sodas " ... ... | ... " " | 9 | 0 |
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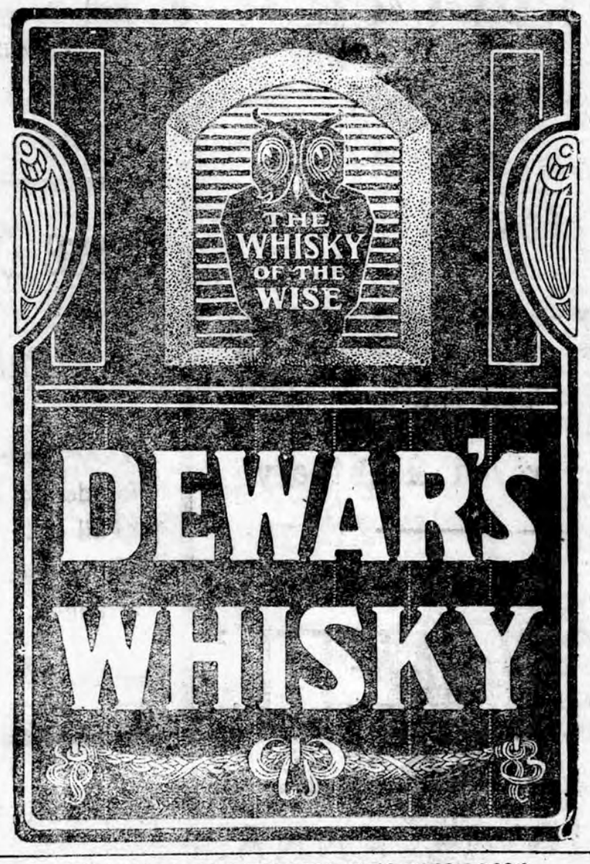


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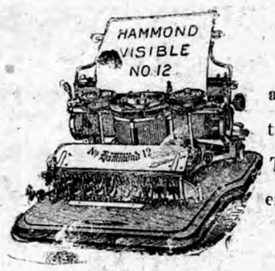


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